The Bombay Gazette.

No 12,329 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

PILSENER BEER.

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.

Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CHAMPAGNE.

VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE OF RHEIMS.

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price. A sample free to Mess or Club.

RS. 66. RS. 66.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4043	700	R. Haselwood	...12th June
† ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	.....26th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	..3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	..... 10th ,,
† ASSAM	3035	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3035	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	.. 21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about):—June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	...5,000	800	........20th June	10th August.
D BALDIUNO	...5,000	800	......10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	...... 1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	...... A. Malusa	...3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	......Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	.......Rs. 850	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MEDUSA	.........A. Sbutega	3,500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 57, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CLAN SINCLAIR 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. Kewley, on or about 14th June,

THIS STEAMER is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents,

Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ROUMANIA	.....C. H. Hillcoat	3487	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VICTORIA	........W. Russell......	3357	480	20th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	..............J. Harris...	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	..........W. Marr........	3380	480	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	...........R. Hutchison ...	3547	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	.........G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. KIRBY HALL	.....G. Pearse ...	.2,700	300	,, 10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	.....J. A. Hill.....	3,600	400	,, 21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	......T.H.S. Millard	3,600	400	,, 5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

				about
S.S EDEN HALL	.......T.H.S.Millard	3500	400	,, 13th June
S.S. MERTON HALL	.....J Hughes....	4,100	500	,, 26th June
S.S. MERTHYRY HALL	A Buck..........	3,500	400	,, 15th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	,, 5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,.

EXPORT AGENTS,

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENTS FOR RANGOON,

THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 11th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 11th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 793 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 8th June, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions, to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM,"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIONS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 3; including postage, Rs. 3-6.

Apply to the MANAGER, care of RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi; or Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE and Co., BOOKSELLERS, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The CHEAPEST and the BEST PERIODICAL.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. [illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late LIEUTENANT G.E. STAVELEY, 1st Bomby Lancers, are requested to Lodge the same with the undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE after which no claims will be admitted.

H. HAY, Captain,
1st Bombay Lancers,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Deesa, 7th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late HUGH ARCHIBALD McALISTER KERR in our firm CEASED on 3rd June, 1888.

MR. BEPIN BIHARI SIRCAR has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER in our firm from 4th June, 1888.

KERR TARRUCK & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after SUNDAY, the 17th June, 1888, the following will be the timings of trains on this Railway:—

Stations.	Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.					
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Poona ....Dep.	8 15	3 30				
Wathar............ ,,	2 18	8 39				
		A. M.				
Miraj ....Arr.	9 5	8 13				
Miraj ....Dep.		3 40			11 15	
Belgaum ....Arr.		10 12			6 0	
Belgaum ....Dep.		10 32				8 50
		P. M.				
Londa ....Arr.		12 52				11 13
Castle Rock ....Dep.			12 4			
Londa ....Arr.			12 59			
						A. M.
Londa ....Dep.		1 32				12 3
Dharwar ....Arr.		5 6				3 28
Dharwar ....Dep.		5 20				3 35
Hubli.............Arr.		6 4				4 19
Hubli ....Dep.				10 0		
Harihar ....Arr.				4 43		
Hubli ....Dep.		6 20				4 29
Gadag ....Arr.		8 55				6 53

Stations.	Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.					
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gadag ....Dep.	6 55	..		5 30		
Hubli ....Arr.	9 22	...		7 53		
Harihar ....Dep.		10 0				
Hubli ....Arr.		5 5				
Hubli ....Dep.	9 40			8 20		
Dharwar ....Arr.	10 25			9 5		
Dharwar ....Dep.	10 35			9 20		
	P. M.			mdnt		
Londa ....Arr.	1 11			12 0		
Londa ....Dep.			1 26			
Castle Rock.....Arr.			2 16			
				A. M.		
Londa ....Dep.	1 45			12 40		
Belgaum ....Arr.	4 29			2 48		
Belgaum ....Dep.				3 8	12 45	
Miraj ....Arr.				8 3	7 0	
Miraj ....Dep.				8 30		10 55
				P. M.		
Wathar ....Dep.				2 20		5 31
Poona ....Arr.				7 1		12 0

The timings of trains on other Sections of the line will remain as at present.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 29th May, 1888.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... ,, 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stock, specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive Business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
GLASS AND CROCKERY, HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.
HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.
SADDLERY.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS.
STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT, GOLD CAPSULE.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY
IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay has English IRON BEDSTEAD with SPRING MATTRESS.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR "CEDAR, SEAL SNUFF"

"ALL NEW GOODS." FELT HATS. "UNDER 4 OZS. IN WEIGHT."

FASHIONABLE "MAPLE, WALNUT, CHESTNUT."

FELT HATS. "LARGEST CHOICE IN THE CITY."

EXTRA LIGHT "RUSSET, MANILLA, BLACK."

FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS. BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR." ....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." ....Rs.	30
"PALE DRY." .... ,,	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." .... ,,	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." .... ,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ...... ,,	43 0
"EAST INDIA." .... ,,	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."... ,,	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following:—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino..........................from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino........................ ,,	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)...............from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool.........from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan..................... ,,	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze Pants...................from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats......from	36	0	,,
Summer Merino spliced seats....from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats..........................from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool .... ,,	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats.................................from	27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
IDEAL COMEDY COMPANY.
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF
COMMANDER W. L. MORRISON, R. N.,
AND OFFICERS OF H. M. S. PHINX.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on the 8th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elp. Circle, Bombay, 7th June, 1888.

MR. JACOB, VETERINARY PRACTITIONER (late Farrier Major of Lahore Light Horse), respectfully begs to intimate that he has OPENED a VETERINARY and SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT at Bheedy Bazaar, Parell Road, next to Jafferkhan, Furniture Dealer and Sign-board Writer, and is now able to accommodate horses that may be entrusted to his care for treatment at above stable.
Horses shod on most improved principle at moderate charges.
Horses will be taken on livery at Re. 1-4 per diem.
Horses will be broken to saddle, single and double harness, at moderate charge.
I have served for 15 years under H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to Messrs. BARTON and Co., Limited (in Liquidation), whose accounts are specified as uncollected in the list of outstandings sold by public auction at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s rooms on 16th instant, are hereby informed that the Purchaser, Mr. MERWANJEE SHERIARJEE KHESWALLA, is AUTHORIZED to COLLECT the same for his own benefit, in terms of Assignment Deed executed by me in his favour TO-DAY.
G. W. BAKE, Liquidator, re Barton and Co., Limited, in Liquidation.
Bombay, 31st May, 1888.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL and of ESTATES which have come under his administration.
ALBERT BUCHHOLTZ, late Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay.
JOSEPH WILLIAM RANGER, late Assistant Apothecary, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.
JOHN SAXTY GOOD, late Surgeon-Dentist, Bombay.
KANKUBAI (widow of Premjee Dhurumsey), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
VISRAM KESSAVJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Piece-goods Merchant.
W. T. JONES, late Guard on the North-Western State Railway, Sibi.
F. H. ROZARIO, late Signaller, Government Telegraph Department, Karachi.
BALLARAM NUNDRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be DISTRIBUTED, and claims received after that period will not be RECOGNISED.
LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31ST JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.
CAPITAL Rs. 600,000
in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.
PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
R. J. H. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. (Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.), Chairman.
T. STANES Esq. (Messrs. T. Stanes & Co.)
M. R. Ry. V. THEROOVENGADASAWMY MOODELLIAR Avergal, (Managing Director).
M. R. Ry. C. MUTHU RAMASAWMY KALINGA RAYEE PILLAY Avergal, Zemindar of Ootakuli.
M. R. RY. S. P. NARARSIMULU NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. RY. T. M. NARRAINSAMY NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. B. SEETHARAMA CHETTY Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. C. N. KRIPARAMASINGH Avergal of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. K T SUBRAMANYA CHETTY Avergal.
M. R. Ry. C. DARMALINGA CHETTY Avergal of Salem.

AGENTS & BANKERS.
MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & CO., MADRAS.
LOCAL SECRETARIES.
MESSRS. T. STANES & CO., COIMBATORE.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. BARCLAY & MORGAN, MADRAS.
COWDELL & WINTERTON, OOTACAMUND.

PROSPECTUS.
I. The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.
II. Several companies that have had for their object the erection and working of such mills have accomplished such satisfactory remunerative results that the industry may now be considered firmly established, and it is found that the establishment of these mills in the interior, where the raw cotton is produced and the manufactured products consumed, is attended with superior advantages.
III. Of the many localities which satisfy the above conditions, the Coimbatore District is entitled to special prominence. The advantages which it possesses may be epitomised thus,
(a.) It is an extensive Cotton producing country, and the Cotton grown in the District is of superior quality.
(b.) Fuel is obtainable in abundance, by rail and otherwise, at moderate prices.
(c.) A ready demand for all the twist and cloth manufactured may be relied on.
(d.) Building materials are good and cheap, and labour is obtainable in abundance at low rates.
IV. A good site has been secured near the Podanur Railway Station, 3 miles from Coimbatore Town, having the command of water from the Noyel River. The mill will thus be located on the main line of Railway between Madras and Beypore, whilst *via* Podanur and Erode junctions, it will be easy communication with the Nilgiris, Salem, Trichinopoly, and other Southern Districts.
V. It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern, the mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.
VI. It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000, leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine-power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.
VII. The appended schedule No. 1 of the quotations of shares in various Spinning and Weaving Companies should give confidence to this undertaking, which, in the estimate given in schedule No. 2, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.
VIII. The Directors could probably have arranged to get a complete mill provided for a lump sum, and a guarantee of a fair rate of dividend for a short term of years from the date the mill began working, but so convinced are they of the soundness of the enterprise on its own merits, that they do not care to enter into any arrangement which would necessarily deprive the shareholders of some portion of the profits.
IX. Application for shares should be sent to the Agents, and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore;
and for the convenience of shareholders in the Coimbatore and Salem Districts the following gentlemen (Directors) are also authorized to receive applications for shares:—
C. Darmalinga Chettiar Avergal, Salem.
B. Seetharam Chettiar Garu, Coimbatore.
S. P. Nararsimulu Naidoo Garu, do.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.
SHARE QUOTATIONS OF EXISTING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	No of shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Divd.	Cash rates.
Ahmedabad	600	1000	1000	90	1300
Bellary	871	500	all	9 p. c.	500 Nl.
Central India	3750	500	500	65	1005
Colaba Land & Mill	4000	700	700	30	750
Empress	1200	500	all	25	697½
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	525
Indian Manufacturing	600	1000	1000	75	1345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1600	250	250	15	260
Jewraz Balloo	1000	1000	100	50	1142½
Leopold	350	10	10	5	147
Madras United	750	1000	1000	120	2000
Maneckjee Petit	1000	1000	all	60	1200
Morarji Goculdas	1050	1000	1000	75	1500
Sassoon	1500	1000	1000	Nil	1500
Sholapore Mills	500	1000	1000	60	1200

SCHEDULE No. 2.
ESTIMATE OF RETURNS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Outturn of 15,000 ring spindles 300 days at 6½ oz. per spindle per day or 1,828,125 lbs. per year at 6¼ as. per lb.		714,111	0	0
Less				
Cost of 4,200 candies Cotton at 105.	441,000 0 0			
Cost of producing yarn including superintendence, fuel, labor, Directors and auditors fees, agents and managers commission, &c. at 1¼ as. per lb.	142,822 0 0	583,822	0	0
Profits, say 22 per cent. Rs.		130,289	0	0

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THOS. COOK and SON, Tourist and General Passenger Agents, have REMOVED to spacious offices above Messrs. Hoar and Co., Rampart Row, where a Reading and Waiting-Room supplied with the leading local and up-country Newspapers, the English illustrated papers, latest telegrams, &c., has been opened for the use of persons travelling under their arrangements.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
IN accordance with previous advertisements Notice is hereby given that the latest date appointed for receiving Tenders for the purchase of the Bombay Saw Mills Company's property at Tank Bunder, has been fixed for 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, instant.
Tenders to be addressed to
The TRUSTEES for the Debenture Holders and Liquidators of
The BOMBAY SAW MILLS CO., Ld., care of Ewart, Latham and Co., 3, Tamarind Lane.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the abovenamed.
Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, Co., Ld.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY. COUNTRY PRODUCE.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing July 1, 1888.
Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of tenders' Schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores," and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery," on payment of annas 8 for each copy.
The Depots for which tenders are invited for "Miscellaneous Stores" are Poona, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms, when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.
The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of tenderers schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of "Stationery" from the Auditor, Dharwar.
The last date for receiving tenders, which should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Stores or Stationery," is SATURDAY, June 16, 1888.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E., Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 16th May, 1888.

FOR SALE.
THE fast paddle-steamer BHOWNUGGUR, built in H. M's Bombay Dockyard in 1879, of Malabar Teak, entirely copper fastened and the bottom coppered and yellow metalled. She has compound diagonal surface condensing Engines of 60 Nominal and 275 Indicated horse-power, net 108 tons registered, with boats and general equipments. She is capable of running into shallow waters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.
FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

WATERPROOF CLOTHINGS.
HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS beg to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that they have just received by the last mail a large and varied assortment of waterproof clothing of the latest Fashion Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. The Goods are now unpacked, and an early inspection is solicited at their shop No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.
An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2	0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	13	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1888.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.
ON and after FRIDAY next, the fifteenth instant, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely:—
First.—The Down Passenger Trains now leaving Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 9-0 p.m., and 11-0 p.m., will leave instead at 7-0 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-0 noon, and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30, 4-30, 6-30, and 10-45 p.m., respectively.
Second.—The Up Passenger Trains which now leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 9-0 p.m., and 11-0 p.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 3-0 p.m., 4-30 p.m., 6-45 p.m., and 11 p.m., respectively.
Third.—The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Sholapur for Raichur at 7-5 p.m., will start instead at 6-50 p.m., and will arrive at Raichur at 6-45 on the following morning, as at present.
Fourth.—The Down Passenger Train from Dhond at 2-45 a.m. will leave at 2-55 a.m., but will reach Munmar at 10-45 a.m. as at present.
Fifth.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan, will be slightly altered.
All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Bhopal, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.
2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the Fifteenth of June, 1888, exhibited at Stations.
HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Eighth of June, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
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FOR
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Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 0
Italian Butter nest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 ..
	1 do.	1 9
	1½ do.	1 10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Rs.
Asparagus	..	...
Celery	...	0 10
French Beans	...	..
Peas for Soup	—	0 10
Young Carrots	—	0 10
Spinage in Water	..	0 10
Mushrooms	...	0 12
White Cabbage	...	0 12
Small Sausages	..	1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	1 6

TERMS—
Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th May, 1888.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid or a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 13
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ... Rs. 1
Half-yearly ... "
Quarterly ... "

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ... " 6
Quarterly ... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to the "Proprietor," of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Band, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

Massed Bands, 4th Bombay Rifles and Marine Battalion, Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Singapore (s), from Genoa; and Loch Lomond (s), Newcastle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Coast and Karachi; Malda (s), Calcutta and Coast Ports; and Yesso (s), Antwerp.

CRICKET.—The Bombay Cricket Club will play against the Royal Artillery this afternoon.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th ultimo was 232,348 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 39,924.

FALL FROM A ROOF.—On Thursday afternoon, a labourer, named Bhannoo Gopall, while repairing water-pipes on the roof of the Gordon Mill, accidentally fell over, a height of about forty-five feet. He fractured his right leg and sustained serious internal injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a new-born female child that was found floating at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in a quarry-hole at the back of Nowrojee Hill. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, was unable to assign the cause of death, owing to the decomposed state of the body. An open verdict was recorded.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a report of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 4th instant:—Horses.—Lame 1, emaciated 4, sent to Pinjrapole 4, warned and discharged 2. Bullocks.—Lame 6, sore neck 10, tumour on neck 1, emaciated 8, branded 2, sores on body 3, sent to Prinjrapole 2, warned and discharged 2.—Total number of cases 42.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Bands of the 4th Bombay Rifles and Marine Battalion will play *en masse* this evening, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Grand March.........Remembrance ....M. Curry.
Operatic Selection...Vittore Pisany............Peri.
Valse ....Cloister.....................Prout.
Concert Arie ......PourB flatClarionet Solo.Schreiner.
Mazurka ....Clematis ....Kappey.
Polka ....Tout a la Joie ....Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play (weather permitting) the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, at 5-45 this evening (Bombay time):—

March......Young Soldier Lad............Bonnisseau.
Overture...Golden Rose ....Richards.
Valse ......Lille ....Strauss.
Fantasia ...An Evening about Town...Basquit.
Poolero ...Attila ....Riviere.
Galop ......Midnight...........................Monny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, touching the death of Shaik Goolgar Badul, aged 30 years, a labourer employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coal-shed at Parell. At 8-30 a.m., yesterday, deceased, while engaged with other labourers in pushing an empty railway wagon into an engine-shed at Parell, an engine came up against the wagon and pushed it back, when the deceased and another labourer were knocked down. The deceased fell on the rail and was run over, fracturing his left arm, right leg, and sustaining other injuries to his person. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary at Byculla, and whilst being conveyed thence to the J. J. Hospital, he died on the road. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by having been accidentally run over by a railway wagon.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A WOMAN.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday resumed the hearing of the case, in which Fatma, a young Mahomedan woman, was charged with attempting to murder her husband, Munoo Bungi, a weaver. Mr. Edulji Masani conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Sanjana defended the woman. The particulars of the case have already been reported. The allegation is that the woman gave the complainant something to put him to sleep, but suspecting her motives he evaded taking the mixture, and watched her movements. As he was pretending to sleep, she stabbed him in the abdomen with a large knife. An alarm was raised, the neighbours came in, and the complainant was removed to hospital. In defence the woman asserted that the case was a concocted one, and the wounds were self-inflicted. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, committed the woman to the Sessions.

A THIEVING MENDICANT.—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Lalloo, a Mahomedan mendicant, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two brass vessels and two pieces of wearing apparel, worth Rs. 3, the property of Gunnoo Rama, a gardener at Parell, on Wednesday last. The articles, it appears, were missed by the complainant about noon on Wednesday, and he suspected the accused, who went into Bomonjee's oart, at Parell, begging on that day. On the theft being reported to the police, the accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—The same accused was yesterday convicted upon a second charge of theft of a brass plate and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Buchoo Mahadev, a labourer, also living in Bomonjee's oart, at Parell, and sentenced to a further term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first sentence.

ARRIVALS AT POONA.—H. E. Nawab Sir Salar Jung, C.I.E., arrived in Poona on Thursday, and is residing in Civil Lines. He will, in all probability, remain here for the season. H. H. the Maharaja of Akalkote is residing in the City at Sanglikar's Wada, where he will remain for about ten days.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE PALITANA STATE CASE.—It may be within the recollection of many of our readers that some time ago a political suit was filed at the direction of Government by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana against his brother Kumar Samutsingji for the recovery of several lakhs of rupees, jewellery, etc. In this case the aforesaid State was represented by Mr. H. A. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, and the interests of Kumar Samutsingji were watched by Hon. Budrudeen Tyabji, and latterly during his absence by Hon. P. M. Metha. The case was heard before the then Judicial Assistant, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, who decided in favour of Kumar Samutsingji. This decision was appealed from by the Palitana State, but the orders of Government upon the appeal have not as yet been issued. In the meantime the defendant had applied to the Government of Bombay that the hearing of appeal should not be held before the Political Agent, whilst the State contended that the appeal should be so heard. Upon this the Government of Bombay have ruled before giving its decision on the appeal that the hearing of the appeal should be held before the Political Agent, and not only that but likewise have decreed that the fifth point at issue in the plaint which was abandoned by the advocate of the Thakore Saheb was open to argument. This point was whether the late Thakore Saheb Sursingji was justified in giving a large sum of several lakhs of rupees, &c., to Kumar Samutsingji.—*Kathiawar Times.*

RAID BY ROBBERS.—On the night of the 31st ult., Bhadra, a village of the Jamnagar State, four miles from Jodia, was attacked by six robbers. They, as usual, effected their entrance into the village by cutting open the back-hedged enclosure. They went direct to the house of the village patel and began to break with stones *patara* (big boxes). An alarm being raised the village people congregated and attacked the robbers with stones. The latter then fired thrice upon the former, but none was hurt. They then ran away. Mr. Nursiram, the Police Inspector, Jodia Division, under whose jurisdiction the village is, having been informed of this, he at once went in pursuit of them. Their footprints were traced at Lakhtar, about two miles from here, and three out of the six have been captured. These three are Mianas by caste. The whereabouts of the other three men have not been traced.—*Ibid.*

ALLEGED THEFT OF COAL BELONGING TO THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Ramji Hurriba, Canoo Sugnaji, and Hurry Anandjee, were brought up on remand and charged with theft and abetment of theft of a quantity of the Bombay Gas Company's coal, lying at the Frere Bunder. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared on behalf of the Gas Company, Mr Davur on behalf of the three accused, and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Bhugwandas Jaikissondass, a dealer in coals, who was summoned as a witness for the prosecution.

Bhugwandas Jaikissondas, being examined, said: He was under a contract with the Girgaum Paper Mills to supply them with coal. He supplied the coals from the Frere Bunder. The four cartloads of coal, which forms the subject matter of the charge, he disclaimed. The firm of muccadums, Ragoojee Nanoo, had the contract for the carting of the coals. He had given nobody authority to sign chits in his name. He made some enquiries as to the persons who had forged his name, but failed to find them.

Mr. Davur and Mr. Payne declined to cross-examine this witness.

Mr. Brown then made an application to the Magistrate for summonses against three other persons as witnesses for the prosecution, which was granted; and the case was adjourned for further hearing till Tuesday, the 12th instant.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bot'ls Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, for the years 1882-87, has been submitted to the members. The following is a *precis* of the subjects of importance that have been brought before them during the period under review:—

THE INCORRECT STAMPING OF PIECE-GOODS

In 1882, the then Committee gave their consideration to a matter of considerable importance to the trade, namely, the practice which obtained of selling piece-goods marked to contain a certain length and width—when in reality they were not so. Finding that nothing had resulted from the various discussions that had taken place in connection with this reprehensible practice, the committee considered that it was time for them to take the matter into their own hands, so far as the Bombay dealers were concerned, and endeavour to check an evil which had been rapidly growing. They accordingly convened a general meeting of the members of the Association at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

I. That the members of the Association, do give notice by telegram through the houses with whom they do business that *on or about* the 25th September 1882 all cloths ordered or purchased by them must be stamped with the actual length in yards, the measure of such a yard to be 36 inches, failing which they will not be accepted.

II. The members of the Association have also pledged themselves not to purchase any goods shipped after 1st November next, which may be offered to them for sale in Bombay, on which the length is either improperly stamped or altogether omitted.

These resolutions were, in the first instance, communicated to the principal European importing houses in Bombay with an expression of the hope that through the mutual co-operation and assistance of their home firms and themselves, this long continued practice would soon be discontinued. Most of the firms, so addressed, were wholly of the opinion that combined action should be taken to remedy the evil. There were, however, practical difficulties in the way of telegraphing to their Home offices, instructions such as those embodied in the resolutions adopted by the Association, but the importing houses promised to address their principals at Home by letters. The Bombay Mill Owners Association, and the Chambers of Commerce in India and in England, were then approached in the matter and their co-operation invited, and these bodies promised to support the Association in bringing about the desired result. But up to the present time nothing definite has been settled.

RULES REGARDING SURVEYS OF PIECE-GOODS.

In June, 1884, several members of the Association brought to the notice of the managing committee the question of surveys held by European merchants in Piece-goods ordered out by Native dealers through European houses with the results, of which surveys they had in almost all instances more or less to be dissatisfied. The matter being one of great importance to the trade generally was considered at a special general meeting of the Association held on 22nd June, and it was unanimously decided to address the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—the members of which body were mostly connected with importing houses—and ascertain its views on the subject. It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Association that instead of confining the surveys to Europeans only, they should have the option of appointing two dealers, that is to say, either two native dealers, or two European merchants, or one European and one native dealer, to decide the question.

Representations were accordingly made to the Chamber of Commerce, who, the committee are glad to say, gave their countenance and support to the proposal put forward, with the result that the following rules were drawn by the committee of the Chamber for the guidance of its members, which, after some correspondence, were finally agreed to by the Association. These rules have been in force since February 1886; they were forwarded to the Association by the Honourable Mr. F. Forbes Adam, the chairman of the Chamber, and the committee would take this opportunity of thanking that gentleman for the interest he evinced in the matter:—

RULES.

I.—Buyer and seller to have the option of selecting either an European or a Native surveyor.

II.—The Native surveyors to be chosen from among the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Damoder Thakersey, of Messrs. Thakersey, Mooljee and Sons, Jairam Naranee, of Messrs. Visram Mowjee and Company, Purshotam Naranjee, Ramjee Lakhmidas, Karsandas Hulloo, Purshotam Oodowjee, Jewraj Dayal, of Messrs. Ghella Dayal, Purshotam Govindjee, of Messrs. Damoder Haridas, Jetha Naranjee, Ratansey Canjee, Purshotam Govindjee, of Messrs. Bhanjee Gopaljee, Kanjee Dhuramsee, Caramchand Callianjee, of Messrs. Ladha Callianjee, Hemraj Canji, Morarjee Doongersey, of Messrs. Meghjee Govind, Lakhmidas Bhimjee, of Messrs. Bhimjee Rowjee, Jeewram Vussanjee, of Messrs. Jugjeeven Govindjee, Ramdas Bhanjee, Chatoorbhooj Sewjee, of Messrs. Goculdas Sewjee, Damoder Callianjee, of Messrs. Morarjee Callianjee, Purshotam Cooverjee, of Messrs. Tricumdas Purshotam, Purshotam Lakhmidas, Mowjee Premjee Toolseedas, Damoder Goculdas, of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co., and Nusserwanjee Bezonjee, of Messrs. Hormusjee Bezonjee.

III.—In the event of a dispute between surveyors, the surveyors to have the right, with the consent of their principals, to choose any umpire they can agree on. But in the event of both principals not consenting, or in the event of the surveyors not being able to agree together on an umpire, then the dispute to be referred to the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for purposes of arbitration.

IV.—This special committee to be composed of the following gentlemen, or others as the committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the time being may select:—The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Messrs. J. L. Symons, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., E. Miller, of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., R. B. Sedgwick, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., J. Thorburn, of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., A. Abercrombie, of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co., C. Douglas, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., A. Pallis, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, H. A. Richardson, of Messrs. Wallace and Co., J. Russell, of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., J. Lang, of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., A. Ertel, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, H. Curjel, of Messrs. Punnett and Co., and J. P. Cornforth, of Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

V.—The selection of arbitrations from this special committee will rest with the committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the time being.

VI.—Although this special committee is appointed under the rules of the Chamber of Commerce, the committee undertake—the fees under the Chamber's present rules being heavy—to invite the Chamber, at an early date, to reduce the fees of arbitration to Rs. 15 in all in the event of one arbitrator being chosen, and Rs. 35 if three are chosen.

VII.—Surveyors to decide as to whether one or three arbitrators shall be appealed to.

VIII.—In the event of it being proved to the satisfaction of surveyors that the importing house had previously offered an allowance in settlement of the dealers claim equal to, or more than, the allowance granted by the surveyors, then the whole cost of the survey and arbitration to fall on the dealer.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WITH DEALERS' CUSTOMERS.

It having come to the notice of the managing committee that business was being done by importing houses direct with dealers' customers, to the detriment of the dealers themselves, steps were taken to put a stop to the practice. With this view, a general meeting of the members of the Association was convened, and the matter laid before them, and, after some discussions, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That no member of this Association shall buy, or give indents or orders for piece-goods to any firm or firms who directly or indirectly do a business in piece-goods with any dealer or dealers, excepting such as keep each of them a shop in Bombay, where all purchases made by the owner of such shop are sold; and also that no member of this Association shall sell piece-goods to any up-country or other dealer or Agent who buys or orders piece-goods, direct from the importing or commission houses unless he has a shop in Bombay where he sells most of his purchases, and that he shall be a member of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association. And that in the event of any member of this Association failing in the due observance of the foregoing resolution, he shall for each default be liable to pay to the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association as liquidated damages a sum not under twenty-five nor exceeding five hundred Rupees, such damages to be assessed by the committee for the time being of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association."

The resolution was duly communicated to the importing houses and dealers generally, pointing out that the Bombay merchants being always large holders of goods, it was desirable, for the protection of their interests, that dealers up-country who buy from them should not be supplied by the importing houses direct. If this were done, the merchants would be deprived of the customers to whom they look for the clearance of what they buy from the importing houses, and their business would consequently be seriously crippled. With the object, therefore, of preventing this and securing a continuance of the satisfactory relations that exist between the Piece-Goods Merchants of Bombay and the European importers, on the one hand, and that body and the up-country buyers on the other, the Association have passed the resolution referred to above, and have asked the co-operation of the trade in carrying it into effect.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WITH IMPORTING HOUSES.

With the view of securing their common interests the Bombay Native Piece-Goods merchants have arranged that, in future, no communications relative to the purchase or contract for the purchase of goods should be held in the Kapad Bazaar or elsewhere outside the Fort, either with the principals or with brokers or other agents of importing houses whether European or Native and that, communications on such subjects should be made to the merchants themselves in the offices of the importing houses. A circular to this effect was sent round by the secretary of the Association to the importing houses, and the arrangement came into force from 1st January 1887.

FREIGHT CONTRACTS.

Soon after the foundation of the Association, the managing committee took steps to enter into a contract for the shipment from Europe of Piece-Goods ordered out by dealers in Bombay connected with the Association. The matter was taken in hand by the managing committee, and negotiations were at once entered into to bring about an arrangement by which the dealers could have their goods shipped to this Port at advantageous rates of freight. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co. of this city the committee were able to make arrangements with the Inch Line, a Company who undertook to run their vessels periodically to Bombay; an agreement was accordingly entered into with this Line for a period of 12 months, and the committee have much pleasure in placing on record the fact that this company carried out their engagement to the entire satisfaction of the members of the Association. The committee would also take this opportunity of tendering their warmest thanks to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co. of Bombay, and Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co. of London, through whose instrumentality the Association was able to enter into the engagement referred to; and it is to these firms also that the members of the Association owe a debt of gratitude for securing for them a low rate of freight. On the termination of the arrangement with the Inch Line, the Association negotiated with Messrs. W. and A Graham & Co. of Bombay, who are Agents of the Anchor Line of Steamers, with the result that a similar arrangement was entered into with that firm. The arrangement was for a period of 18 months, commencing on 15th September 1882, and terminating on 31st December 1883. On the expiry of this, the committee considered it advisable, before entering into another engagement, to invite tenders from all the Steamer Agents of Bombay. This they accordingly did, and finding that the one of the Clan Line was the most advantageous to the members, a contract was entered into with their Agents here, Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., for a period of two years, commencing on 1st January 1884 and terminating on 31st December 1885. The next contract was a joint one with the Anchor Hall, City and Clan Lines, on terms most suitable to the trade. This contract, a copy of which is embodied in the appendix for the information of members, expires at the end of the current year, and the committee are now inviting tenders for a fresh contract, which will be arranged on the most suitable terms.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

On the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of her Majesty the Queen Empress an address of congratulation from the members of the Association was transmitted to her Majesty through the Government. The address along with others from various public bodies was received by his Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, at the Town Hall on the morning of the 17th February, 1887, and was subsequently forwarded to England by the Government of India. A copy of the address is printed in the Appendix.

THE CLEARING OF PIECE-GOODS PACKAGES FROM THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

In March 1886 the committee brought to the notice of Port Trustees the inconvenience and expense the trade was put to on account of the ruling of the Trust that all piece-goods packages received by steamers must be cleared from the Prince's Dock within 5 days of the steamer's arrival, pointing out that the 5 days included any holiday that occurred in the interval, and asked the Trustees to modify the ruling so that the period mentioned may be entirely working days and not include any holidays. The Trustees, however, were not able to meet the wishes of the Association in this respect, but explained that the ruling did not include Sundays, Public Holidays, such as Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birth Day, and any other days ordered by Government or the Trustees. Under these circumstances, the committee did not think it necessary to move further in the matter.

PRESENTATION TO THE ASSOCIATION.

On the 13th December 1886, a general meeting of the members of the Association was held in its rooms, at the Cloth Market, to meet Mr. John Muir, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., who attended there on behalf of Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine and Co., the managing owners of the Clan Line of Steamers, to present the Association with a model structure of one of the Clan Steamers. The proceedings of the meeting, together with the Association's acknowledgment of the present, will be found under Appendix.

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

On the occasion of the retirement of Lord Ripon from the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the managing committee of the Association resolved to present an address to his Lordship expressing their heartfelt thanks for the good he had conferred on the Natives of India during the period of his administration. Lord Ripon arrived in Bombay on his homeward journey on December 17th, 1884, and on the following day a deputation from the Association, composed of the chairman, members of the committee, and several members of the Association waited on him at the Town Hall, where it had been arranged to receive deputations from all public bodies. The address was presented to his Lordship by the chairman of the Association, and a copy of it will be found in Appendix.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WITH IMPORTING HOUSES.

A general meeting of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association was held in the Association Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Damoder Goculdas, deputy-chairman, who occupied the chair in the absence of the chairman.

It was proposed by Mr. Purshotum Odhowjee, seconded by Mr. Tricumdas Purshotum, and carried after a lengthy discussion by a large majority, that as the existing practice of giving orders in the piece-goods markets to the salesmen of importing houses, or their agents who go from shop to shop with samples in hand and procure orders from different dealers for the same description of goods, is injurious to the interests of the dealers and prejudicial to the piece-goods trade generally, all business transactions, *viz.*, the examining and inspecting of samples, the giving of orders and indents, the consideration and acceptance of firm offers made by the salesmen or agents of importing houses, contracts for the purchase of ready goods, and, in short, every other item of business, relating to the piece-goods trade, should be made, considered, and completed in no other place except in the regular offices or establishments of the firm or firms with whom the respective dealers may have been the practice of dealing.

Mr. Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee moved that the resolution be enforced from and after the 20th inst., and that in case any member acted contrary to the terms set forth in the resolution, such defaulting member should be liable to pay to the Association funds Rs. 101 as "liquidated damages."

Mr. Ramjee Lukhmidas seconded this resolution, which was carried by a large majority.

It was proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Odhowjee, seconded by Mr. Jewraj Dayal, and carried unanimously, that the meeting approve of the letter addressed to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in reply to their letter of 9th instant, addressed to the secretary of the Association.—*13th July* 1884.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Dealers' Association was held on Monday, the 5th November, 1884, in the Association Hall, at 1 p. m., when the following business was transacted. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Damoder Goculdas, the deputy-chairman, presided.

Read and confirmed the business transacted at the general meeting held on the 28th September, at which it was purposed, and carried unanimously, that the dealers having been seriously inconvenienced by the passing of the resolution of 13th July, 1884, prohibiting *in toto* any business conversation &c. in the bazaar with the salesmen or agents of importing house, some modification in the said resolution should be effected at an early date.

It was proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Odhowjee, seconded by Mr. Jeevundas Tricumdas, and carried after a lengthy discussion, in which the dealers freely took part, by a very large majority (there being two dissentients only), that the resolution passed on the 13th July, 1884, with respect to the business transacted in the bazaar by the dealers with the salesmen or agents of importing houses having caused great inconvenience to the dealers, and checked every and all conversation even on business matters, the same should be modified as follows:—That the piece-goods dealers may be allowed to talk on business matters with the salesmen or agents of importing houses, but that no *bona fide* business should be entered into in the bazaar, no samples to be inspected, no orders or indents to be given or taken, and no bargains to be closed, and that this modified resolution do come into force from Wednesday, 8th instant. Further, that any dealer who, being a member of this Association, is found acting contrary to the terms of the modified resolution shall be held liable to pay to the Association funds Rs. 101 as liquidated damages.

It was proposed by Mr. Ramjee Lukhmidas, seconded by Mr. Gopaljee Hemraj, and carried, that the importing houses be informed of the modification made in the resolution of the 13th July, and requested that their salesmen or agents should be instructed to act in the spirit of the resolution passed on the 5th inst., failing which the dealers, as members of the Association, will be reluctantly compelled to cease their business relations with such firm or firms.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.......... June 9th, 9h. 25'3m., p.m.
First Quarter ...... „ 17th, 11h. 41'0m., a.m.
Full Moon .... „ 24th, 1h. 5'8m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat.	Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Temperance Concert, 8-30 p.m.	5 23	6 35	11 33m 11 5a	4 40m 5 20a
Sun. 10	Second Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 35	0 4a 11 39a	5 9m 5 50a
Mon. 11	English mail expected per s. s. Thames.* Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 24	6 35	— 0 35a	5 37m 6 20a
Tu. 12	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.	5 24	6 36	0 14m 1 8a	6 7m 6 52a
Wed. 13	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 24	6 36	0 50m 1 44a	6 42m 7 23a
Thr. 14	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 24	6 36	1 29m 2 21a	7 23m 8 21a
Fri. 15	....	5 24	6 36	2 13m 3 9a	8 9m 9 15a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th instant.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BENGAL.

A SHIP AGROUND.—The s. s. St. Fillians is aground in the lower part of the Eden Channel. The channel has been in a very uncertain state for some time back, and has kept the River Survey Department constantly on the alert, shifting the buoys and giving notice to pilots, as the changes occur, and they seem to do the work well and efficiently. The vessels, though deeply laden, should be in no immediate danger, as the tides are very easy and the sea is smooth. It is hoped that, as the tides are lifting, she will be floated again without any difficulty.—*Englishman.*

TROUBLESOME SEAMEN.—At Calcutta Captain Brooks, Master of the ship Colombo, charged James Andrews, one of his crew, with being absent, without leave, since the 30th of May last. Captain Brooks stated that the vessel had been in port about twenty-six days, and the accused had not done more than two days' work in all. He had once before been absent from the vessel, and had to be arrested. He had been four years in the ship, and the Captain had had no complaints to make against him before. He would not press the charge now if the man went back on board and did his duty. Accused urged that he had been in hospital, and was discharged yesterday, and while having a cup of coffee in the Coffee Rooms, he was arrested on a "roll," which had been issued for him. He refused to go on board again. His Worship:—"Very well; then you must go to jail." The sentence passed was seven days' rigorous imprisonment, and that the accused should pay the costs of his arrest.—*Indian Daily News.*

KIDNAPPING.—W. Fleury, for whose arrest a warrant was issued for kidnapping Harry Stuart, aged 10, the son of Mr. Charles Stuart, residing in Dharrumtolla, was brought up. Inspector Forsyth said that accused had arrived on Saturday morning, of which fact the police had no intimation. He came to the thana yesterday, and surrendered himself. He had left Edmunds, the other accused in the case, and had come down to Calcutta. It seems that the real name of Edmunds was K. C. Dutt, who had been employed some time ago in the Kassipur Gunpowder Foundry. Harry Stuart, examined, stated, that he remembered leaving Calcutta about two or three weeks ago. He went to Furridpur by the E. B. State railway. He wanted to help Mr. Edmunds in his performance. He knew the accused Fleury, who also went with him. He went down to Sialda in a carriage with Mr. Edmunds from Howe's Lane. Edmunds took him to Furridpur. Fleury did not take him. He left Howe's Lane with Edmunds. Fleury left afterwards. Inspector Forsyth applied for an adjournment to enable the police to execute the warrant against Edmunds, the other accused. His Worship said that under the present circumstances he would enlarge Fleury on his own recognisance for Rs. 1,000 and one surety for Rs. 500, and adjourned the case till the 13th instant.—*Englishman.*

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—The Chief Engineer of the s. s. Coromandel charged a native fireman of that vessel with this offence. Accused wanted to leave on the plea of ill health. Complainant had him examined by the vessel's surgeon, who pronounced him all right. Complainant declined to grant him leave, on which he refused to turn to work. Accused was sentenced to a fortnight's hard labour.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

COLONEL HAMILTON.—The steamer China arrived at Gibraltar, on May 12, from Bombay, and landed the body of Colonel Hamilton, of the Madras local forces, who died on the voyage on May 9. The remains of the deceased were interred the same afternoon.—*Mail.*

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 26th ultimo, to the 1st instant, 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 200 Hindus, and 44 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 263 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 268. The deaths are thus classified, *viz.*, 1 from small-pox, 51 from fever, 28 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, 5 from cholera, and 168 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·9 per 1,000 per annum.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

POST OFFICE THEFT AT SABATHU.—We hear of another case of theft from the Post Office which occurred at Sabathu. It appears that the Post Office collections, amounting to something like 600 rupees, were put into a mail bag and despatched in the usual course of business to Simla. On arrival there the bag was opened, but the contents were found to have been abstracted. The case appears to have been a most mysterious one, as the postal officials at Simla aver that on the arrival of the bag the seals were examined and found intact. This would point to the conclusion that the cash had been abstracted at Sabathu before the month of the bag had been sealed. The Post Master there, however, positively declares that he placed the cash with his own hands in the bag and personally saw the latter properly closed. The most curious part of the case is that the theft was not discovered before the bag was opened, as the absence of 600 rupees in hard cash must have made considerable difference in the weight of the bag. The case is in the hands of the police.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HISTORIC BUILDINGS AT DELHI.—It is rumoured here that all the old buildings, with the exception of the Maqbaras of Humayun and Sufder Jung and Kutab Sahib's Lath, are to be sold by public auction.—*Ibid.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 37, 322 and 220.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. H. Badham.—Hymns 38, 221 and 240.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—(Parade Service.) Hymns 249, 221 and 193.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 412, 164 and 28 (2.)

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7.45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 268, 169 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 166, 260 and 28.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 345 and 502.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 337, 355 and 315.
Wednesday, June 13.
6 p.m.—Short Service with address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 193, and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 224, 183 and 370.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 290, 370 and 288.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Fort.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Services at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo-Bunder.
Colaba.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School at Temperance Hall. Subject "Jesus Risen."

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalm 98, tune 148.
Hymn 61, 2nd tune; 142, 349, 2nd tune.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Song and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Eden Hall, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE CHANCES OF BEING HIT IN BATTLE.

A WRITER in the *Century*, from the statistics of the American Civil War, endeavours to estimate the individual chances of being hit in battle:—

"The light artillery service," he writes, "lost during the war 1817 men killed and mortally wounded, of whom 116 were officers. Their smaller losses only emphasise the fact that it is a valuable arm of the service in its capability of inflicting so much more loss than it receives. And yet the artillery are largely responsible for the oft-quoted remark that 'It takes a man's weight in lead to kill him.' This old saw has always been considered as needing more or less latitude, but, on the contrary, it expresses an absolute truth devoid of exaggeration. As regards the battles of modern warfare, it is a very fair way of stating the relative weight of metal thrown and men killed. The figures pertaining to this subject are attainable, and make the matter very plain. To be just, we will pass by such actions as Fort Sumter and certain other artillery affairs in which not a man was killed, and turn to the field engagements where the loss of life was greatest; where, according to the rhetorical historians, the fields were swept by the storm of iron sleet and leaden hail; where the ranks of the enemy—always the enemy—were mowed down like grain before the reaper; where the charging masses were 'literally' blown from the mouths of the guns; where, according to a statement in a report of the New York Bureau of Military Statistics, 'legs, arms, and large pieces of bodies filled the air.' As the truth of the adage referred to is purely a matter of figures, we will turn to them, and, for the present, to those of the battle of Stone's River, a general engagement and one in which some of the best fighting of the war was done on both sides. In this battle the artillery fired 20,307 rounds of ammunition, as officially stated by General Barnett, Chief of Artillery, in his report, which was an exhaustive one in its details, and gives the exact number of rounds fired by each battery. The weight of these 20,307 projectiles was fully 225,000 lbs. The infantry at the same time are officially reported as having fired over 2,000,000 rounds, and which consisted mostly of conical bullets from ·55 to ·69 of an inch in diamater, and may have included some buck-and-ball. The weight of this lead fired by the infantry exceeded 150,000 lbs. Hence the combined weight of the projectiles fired by the artillery and infantry at Stone's River was 375,000 lbs., and fully equal to that of the 2,319 Confederates killed or mortally wounded by the same. General Rosecrans, in his official report of this battle, goes into this curious matter also, but in a somewhat different direction, and states that 'of 14,560 rebels struck by our missiles, it is estimated that 20,000 rounds of artillery hit 728 men; 2,000,000 rounds of musketry hit 13,832 men; averaging 27·4 cannon shots to hit one man, 145 musket shots to hit one man.' But in this statement the term 'hit,' as applied, includes the wounded, while the old saying refers only to the killed. Again, General Rosecrans makes the killed and wounded of the enemy too great, putting it at 14,560, while General Bragg reported officially only 9,000. Still, Rosecrans need not complain of this as Bragg in turn, generously overestimates Rosecrans' loss. Any such error, however, would not affect the proportion of wounds inflicted by the two arms of the service, according to the report quoted. It seems strange that 20,000 artillery missiles should kill or wound only 728 men, and that of the cannon pointed at the Confederate columns it should take twenty-seven shots to hit, kill, wound, or scratch one man. The discussion of this latter point will have to be left to the gallant old general and such of his veterans as wore the red trimming on their jackets. In the meanwhile it is fair to infer that the proportion of bullet wounds to shell wounds has been carefully noted in the hospital returns, and that the medical staff may have furnished this remarkable statement, with the statistics to back it up. Lack of space prevents the mention here of other field engagements in support of this old maxim, but further an ample proof is found in a mere reference to the noisy clatter on the picket lines; the long-range artillery duels so popular at one time in the war; the favourite practice known as shelling the woods; and the noisy Chinese warfare indulged in at some bombardments, where the combatants, ensconced within their bomb-proofs or casemates, hurled at each other a month's product of several foundries with scarcely a casualty on either side. The number of officers killed in the regular regiments was in excess of their due proportion, and argues plainly better selected material. On the other hand, the number of enlisted men killed in the regular service was less in proportion to enrolment than in the volunteer. This may be due to the larger number of deserters which encumbered their rolls, or it may be that the regulars, being better officered, accomplished their work with a smaller loss, avoiding the useless sacrifice, which occurred too often as the direct result of incompetency. In alluding to the regulars as being better officered, they are referred to as a whole, it being fully understood that in many State regiments commissions were held by those equally competent. In fact, it is doubtful if the regular army has a regiment which ever had at any time a line of officers which could equal those of the 2nd Massachusetts Volunteers. The number killed in action in the regular service was 144 officers and 2,139 enlisted men, the heaviest loss occurring in the 18th Infantry. In connection with the subject of regimental losses, there is the important one of loss by disease. In our army there were twice as many deaths from disease as from bullets. In the Confederate army the loss from disease was, for obvious reasons, much less, being smaller than their loss in battle. This loss by disease was, in our Northern regiments, very unevenly distributed, running as low as thirty in some and exceeding 500 in others, while in some of the coloured regiments it was still greater. There seems to be an impression that the regiments which suffered most in battle lost also the most from disease. This is an error, the direct opposite being the truth. The report of the War Department for 1866 says, regarding this subject, that 'it is to be noted that those States which show large mortality on the battle-field likewise show large mortality by disease.' This may be true of the State totals, but is wholly incorrect as to the regiments themselves: for, with but few exceptions, the regiments which sustained the heaviest loss in battle show the smallest number of deaths from disease. In addition to these there are forty-five leading regiments—leading ones as regards greatest loss in action—whose aggregate of killed is one-third greater than that of their loss by disease. Then there might be cited the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, an effective and hard fighting division, in which every regiment sustained a greater loss in battle than by disease, with the exception of the 7th Reserves, in whose case the excess from disease was caused by seventy-four deaths in Andersonville. The 1st Jersey Brigade, the 2nd Jersey Brigade, and the Iron Brigade were all hard fighters, with the consequent heavy losses, and yet each regiment in those brigades lost less by disease than by battle. Still, in the whole army the aggregate loss by disease was double the loss in action."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

THE Rev. John Mackenzie on May 14 delivered an address at the Cannon Street Hotel to the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on "Austral Africa and the Extension of British influence in Transcolonial Territories."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings said the question under discussion was one of great importance to the commercial community of South Africa, who had suffered in their trade during recent fluctuations more than all the rest of the world. Trade there had been unduly inflated owing to the wave of speculation which passed over the country, and again it was unduly depressed in sympathy with the falling they had witnessed everywhere else. Speaking of the possibility of acquiring further territory in south Africa, Mr. Chamberlain said it was as certain as destiny that sooner or later large portions of the northern territory would afford an outlet for European enterprise and colonisation. Nothing they could do, nothing the Legislature could devise, would prevent white population from spreading into the unoccupied territories, and the question they had to consider was, who was to direct this necessary and certain movement, to determine its limitations, and to prescribe the conditions under which the work of colonisation was to go on? Then, again, the question arose, who was to protect the great population of natives and to secure their peaceful continuance in civilisation and orderly government—in fact, who was to be the dominant power in South Africa? This question had been habitually shirked by Governments of all parties, in spite of the great necessity which undoubtedly existed for room for English emigration.

Mr. Mackenzie then read his paper, in which he strongly advocated Government attention to matters in South Africa, and the establishment of a central or High Commissioner's Department there. In the happy time to which he looked forward, after an interval in which the Imperial Administration had achieved great things for the country, after education had done its work, and colonisation had extensively introduced new blood into the country—when at length limb should naturally and spontaneously seek after limb of the long-separated body political of South Africa, then the Imperial Central Department should be recognised on all hands as the head round which the various members of the body would naturally gather, and at length we should have a united and loyal dominion of Austral Africa, under the flag of Great Britain, from the Cape to the Zambesi.

MR. O'DONNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

IN the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on May 15, Mr. Ryan, Q. C., applied, in the action of Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the proprietors of the *Times* for alleged libel, for an order of inspection under the Bankers' Act of the accounts of the Land League, the Ladies' Land League, and the National League with the Hibernian Bank at the bank's Dublin offices and their branch office at Tobercurry, county Sligo. An order for discovery had been made by the English Queen's Bench; but the bank officials denied the existence of accounts in the names mentioned. Counsel now relied on an affidavit that the moneys dealt with were the moneys of the associations mentioned to the knowledge of the bank manager. The court refused the application in its present form.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

ARYAN SPEECH BUT NO ARYAN RACE.

IN his new work, the "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas," Professor Max Muller shows that there is no Aryan race in blood. The term, in scientific language, is utterly inapplicable to race, meaning nothing but language. The author ays:—

Is it possible to fix the original home of Aryan speech, and to determine the migrations of the races who spoke Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, and Teutonic, in their progress from their original historical head-quarters?

Before we attempt to answer this question, we must first try to clear our ideas of what we mean by the Aryan race. It is generally taken for granted that in the beginning, whenever, that may have been, there was an immense Aryan population somewhere, and that large swarms issued from a central bee-hive which contained untold millions of human beings. This may or may not have been so. But first of all we ought to remember that a common language is by no means a certain proof of a common bee-hive. We know from history how families, clans, and whole nations were conquered and led into captivity, and had to learn the language of their conquerors; how tribes were exterminated, women and children carried off; and how even conquerors had sometimes to adopt the language of the country which they had subdued. All this does not destroy the continuity of language, but it breaks the continuity of blood. If a black man marries a white woman, or a black woman a white man, their offspring is either, white, or black, or mixed. It is easy to say that the stronger race always prevails; the question is, which is the stronger race except that which prevails? Besides, it is a well-known fact that a race-type, which disappeared in the children, often breaks out again in the grandchildren. But if a Frenchman marries an Englishwoman, their children speak either French, or English, or both, they never speak a mixed language. In fact, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, there is no really mixed language, while there is at present no race that can safely be called unmixed. Languages may adopt ever so many foreign words, foreign idioms, even foreign grammatical forms, in that sense every language may be called mixed. But these adopted elements always remain foreign elements. They are like adopted children in a family. They may have the same name, but they have not the same blood. There is a continuous growth in every language, which enables us to say, even in the case of so motley a language as English, that it is Low-German, whether it be spoken by Celts, Saxons, Danes, Normans, or by Zulus, Malays or Chinamen. If the indigenous races of India learnt Sanskrit and dialects derived from Sanskrit, they became *ipso facto* representatives of Aryan speech, whatever their blood may have been. Have not the Jews forgotten Hebrew, and learnt English, Germany, and French? Have not the Beauchamps and St. Legers broken their tongues to Saxon idiom and Saxon grammar in England. How then shall we tell from language what races had to learn the language of their Aryan conquerors or their Aryan slaves. There is no Aryan race in blood, but whoever, through the imposition of hands, whether of his parents or his foreign masters, has received the Aryan blessings, belong to that unbroken spiritual succession which began with the first apostles of that noble speech, and continues to the present day in every part of the globe. Aryan, in scientific language, is entirely unapplicable to race. It means language and nothing but language; and if we speak of Aryan race at all, we should know that it means no more than $x \times$ Aryan speech.

And why should there have been in the beginning a vast number of that Aryan race? Let us remember that one couple, having two children, would, if every successive marriage was blest with two children only, produce a population of 274,877,906,944 human beings in about 1,200 years. Now the population of the whole earth at the present moment is vaguely estimated at 1,500 millions. We are not driven, therefore particularly if the first Aryan separation may be placed at least 3,000 years B. C., to the admission of a vast Aryan stock which was broken up into seven or more nationalities. That may be the more natural hypothesis, but whether more natural or not it is not the only possible hypothesis. Granted two Aryan couples, each with seven children, and everything that has to be explained may be explained quite as well with this as with the bee-hive theory. Each of the seven children by marrying children of the other family; might become, particularly if they settled in different forests or valleys, founders of dialects; and each of these dialects might, in twenty generations, or six hundred years, be spoken by more than two millions of human beings. Two millions of human beings, however, are much more difficult to move from one country to another than two hundred; and it is, at all events, quite open to us to imagine that the Aryan migration took place by tens or hundreds instead of by millions. If one missionary is able, in twenty years, to impose his peculiar, and perhaps not quite grammatical, dialect on the population of a whole island why should not one shepherd, with his servant and flocks, have transferred his peculiar Aryan dialect from one part of Asia or Europe to another? This may seem a very humble and modest view of what was formerly represented as the irresistible stream of mighty waves rolling forth from the Aryan centre and gradually overflowing the mountains and valleys of Asia and Europe, but it is, at all events, a possible view; nay, I should say a view far more in keeping with what we know of recent colonisation.

But the old question returns, can we not discover the cradle of our race? I say, decidedly we cannot. We may guess, with more or less probability, but if our guesses are to be submitted to the best of mathematical certainty, not one of them will stand that test. This ought to be understood; and is, in fact, understood among most scholars. Many opinions held with regard to periods of history which are beyond the reach of historical evidence can never be more than possible or plausible. To demand for them a different character does not show any critical sagacity, but rather ignorance of the limits of our knowledge. Thus, when we see the Celts driven to the western parts of Europe, pushed forward by Teutonic tribes, and these again pressed hard by Slavonic neighbours; we naturally conclude that the Celts were the first to arrive in Europe, the Germans the second, the Slavs the third. But there is no mathematical certainty for this.

WHAT LADIES WEAR IN THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

THE monsoon is not the most favourable season for the display of finery; but ladies in India will be interested to know what is worn in England. Describing the dresses at the last drawing-room, the *Daily News* says:—

Among the most successful combinations of lovely colour was a train of chesnut velvet, worn over a dress of brocade in the bright, soft green known as absinthe, and trimmed with Marshel Niel roses. The golden brown, the pale green, and the glowing yellow of the roses made a perfect union. The design of the brocade was well suited to the sylvan idea of the dress consisting as it did of birds, flowers, and fruit, with folds of absinthe satin relieving the brightness of the brocaded tints at one side. In the bouquet carried with this all the tints in the brocade were repeated. Another train that was much admired was in heliotrope velvet, lined with satin in a lighter shade of the same colour, and trimmed artistically with shaded feathers in which the tins of satin and velvet were mingled with many other kindred tones. The dress was made of lotus-leaf brocade, opening to show to beautifully embroidered front of white satin, with passion flowers in beads of every tint in which the flower is known to grow, the sprays and blooms relieved by fine embroidery in gold and pearls, and a pointed insersion of white velvet which gave valuable artistic tone to the satin. A very poetic dress had the front made entirely of enormous white poppy petals, composed of soft, crinkled silk, with a few longstemmed buds pendant here and there. The Court train was in white silk, and on the bodice a long train of the poppy buds came diagonally from the shoulder, where an epaulet of buds fell over the arm. A green dress trimmed with mignonette and humming birds proved that there are people who insist on decorating themselves with poor little dead birds, even when they have no longer the flimsy excuse of fashion for doing so. No one wears birds now except those who are obliged for economy's sake to don last season's hats and bonnets. Even the long train of this unlovely Court dress was trimmed from shoulder to hem with the unlucky little carcases. This flagrant instance of bad taste was much commented upon, for since the recent revelations have been made as to the cruelties practised in obtaining birds and the threatened total extinction of the loveliest species, most women have abjured wearing them, having erred previously rather from want of thought than want of heart.

A most admirably simple dress was all white silk, both train and petticoat, draped very gracefully, and edged with a little snowy Honiton. The floral trimmings were white lilac blooms and large white arum lilies. The bodice had a long trail of small sprays of lilac and lily buds. No dress worn yesterday was more richly simple than this. Another admirably consistent dress was made with a train of white and gold brocade in a very effective design, over a petticoat of very soft, white crepe de Chine, draped in graceful folds from the waist, and caught with clusters of white ostrich plumes, whose whiteness was relieved by golden aigrettes that brought the dress into affinity with the gold in the train. Among the many dresses in which white was predominant, a striking toilet of crimson velvet, with train of terry velvet in the same glowing colour, made a brilliant effect. Very handsome buttons in old paste fastened down a panel of the velvet gown. The wearer was a young countess whose height is well adapted to magnificent attire. The mass of red on the bodice was softened by folds of crepe of the same colour, relieved with the play of many diamonds. A dress in white and silver was very much admired. The front was draped with much Honiton lace, the folds of which partly encroached upon a panel of silver embroidery which ran from waist to feet at the right side of the skirt. The long train was widely bordered with Honiton down one side, while all along the other, and round the base, meeting the lace, soft white ostrich feathers curled and foamed. A well-known countess had a novel design in brocade for her train, very large circles intersecting each other being scattered down it in long lines, and in a deeper tone of grey than that of the brocade itself. Its lining of pink satin was exquisite against the grey, and lent it notes of warm, soft brightness that reflected themselves in the mirror-like surface of the grey brocade. The dress was also in this lovely shade of pink, the material being the incomparably soft silk muslin that drapes so admirably. The front was veiled with very fine net tasselled with pale pink, and crystal beads, and run over with a fleecy tracery in white floss silk. A lovely dress was in black, pink, and silver. The dress was made of black net spangled with silver, through which shone gleams of the white satin beneath. A very large, wide sash of rich black silk, lined with pale pink, was draped above this softness, forming folds upon the hips and thence falling in wide ends at either side of the back drapery, which was all in black silk of the richest. The long train of black velvet was an effective corollary to the dress. A fresh and pretty gown was in white watered silk as to the front, and soft, white folds of tulle as to the back, the trimming consisting of garlands of green rose leaves and ivy, looking like natural foliage. The white brocaded train was lined with green that matched the leaves. The moire bodice, trimmed with silver spotted tulle, ended under a large sash, which was tide in a great bow on one side in Empire fashion. The bouquet was composed of shaded foliage, in which several score of tones of green were represented.

The beautifully soft old chene silks, the flowers on which look as though seem through a tender veil of mist are now fashionable again, and were seen in some half dozen dresses at the Drawing Room. One of the trains was striped, the chene stripe being moire as well, giving an effect of little rills of limpid water running among the flowers. Narrow stripes of sky-blue satin alternated with the wide ones of the chene. This train was lined with pale blue, and accompanied a dress of white satin draped all over with lovely Brussels point. The bouquet was in exquisite harmony with the dress, consisting of salmon and cream coloured roses with clusters of forget-me-nots. A pretty brunette also wore a chene moire silk train, striped with pale green satin and brocaded with groups of small pale pink flowers. The lining was pink Ottoman, edged with crepe to match. The dress was in palest eau-de-Nil silk, trimmed with very fine old point in a "tender tint of fading." The large pink Tosca roses formed a beatiful trimming. A very harmonious dress was worn by a lady who has long lived in India. The train was made of brocade in a sweet tone of dove-colour, trimmed with costly old lace and dove-coloured feathers. This was worn over a petticoat of white satin, draped with old lace and feathers, the latter being held with diamond sprays. The bodice, too, had a scatter of diamonds and pearls, and a large spray of diamonds appeared under the Court plumes of the tall and stately wearer. A very charming contrast of colour was supplied by the pink and gold brocade draped with the palest pink crepe, and the train of golden brown velvet lined with palest green, of another tall and commanding-looking woman. On the train was a long trimming of magnificent old Venetian point, almost matchless in its unique beauty of design and perfect condition.

The flowers were even lovelier than at the last Drawing Room. Many ladies wore the Directoire wreath in the hair, with flowers to match for the shoulders, all being in unison with the posy. One of these "sets," as they may be called, was composed of orchids of rare loveliness in shades of mauve and dark purple on a ground of variegated foliage. Another was entirely of foliage shaded from white to the dark, rich red of the begonia, with giant blooms of mignonette introduced in the posy. The beautiful snowflake blossom with its small pendant bells a little resembling the delicate harebell, and edged with a slender touch of pale green, played a graceful part in many of the bouquets. A very pretty posy consisted of white marguerites and various grasses. Another much admired was made wholly of blush-pink tulips. A young Irish lady carried an exquisite bunch of white roses arranged with their own sweet buds and fresh green foliage. A posy of almon-coloured roses on a foundation of dark and-fragrant wall flowers formed a lovely combination of colours. Another equally admirable consisted of shaded roses and mauve orchids.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

SUGAR—	Rs.	a.	p.
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	8	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6

FRUITS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pineapple, large, each	0	12	0
Do. Small per each	0	4	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	14	0
Do. do. small, per each	0	10	0
Do. do. Musk, large, per each.	0	8	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	2	0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	6	0	0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2	8	0

DRY FISH—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pomfret, white, large, per each	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each	1	0	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Palah, large	0	1	6
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugryh, fish	0	1	3

PICKLES, COUNTRY—	Rs.	a.	p.
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	10
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6

VEGETABLES—	Rs.	a.	p.
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	4	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. small, per maund	1	4	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Cellery, large, each	0	2	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
French beans, per seer	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Cucumbers per doz.	0	8	0
Beans do ble, per seer	0	1	6
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	6

BREAD—	Rs.	a.	p.
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6

GRAIN—	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	12	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	0	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Commoo, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	3	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—TEMPERANCE CONCERT, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 8-30. Admission free. Collection.

TO-DAY is the last day of our New Stock of Frillings and Laces to be kept open in our Bombay Branch, as they go to Poona to-morrow. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, large and commodious GODOWN, No. 52, Tamarind Lane, below Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. For rent, &c., apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

SPECIAL MEETING regarding "Parliamentary Vote against State License of Vice in India."—Grant Road Church, SATURDAY, 9th., 7 P.M.

SUPERIOR BOARD and LODGING, suitable for Married Couple or Single Gentleman, or Ladies. 3 Rooms vacant. Terms moderate.—Mrs. WALSH, 103, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, to-day, a powerful well-bred Bay Arab Gelding, about 14-2, goes in saddle and harness, and carries a lady. Would make a good Charger.

BROUGHAM FOR SALE, second-hand, double-seated; also a side saddle by Davis, in fair condition.—Apply to L. PENNY, Gas Company, Fort. Can be seen at Winter Road, Malabar Hill.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, are now packing Wines, Groceries, &c., for monsoon supplies, up-country.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay, have just imported a special brand of the finest Pilsener Beer in white crystal bottles.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, for Australian Potatoes, Chicago Ox Tongues, Corned Beef, American Salmon, Salt Pork and Beef, &c.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., for Cooking and Warming Stoves, specially adapted for use in India during the heavy monsoons.

I HAVE the pleasure to state that myself and three Children stayed at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for 10 days. We were all suffering from Jungle fever very badly. We are all leaving quite recovered. I consider the place being healthy and clean ; also a good table, and everything that can be desired.—Mrs. Geo G.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A TIGER CUB, size of a full grown panther. In perfect condition.—Apply "X.X.," care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE for children offers her services at an inexpensive remuneration. —Apply to "LUCY," care of *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

TO LET, on top of Pali Hill, Bandora, a large BUNGALOW, entirely open to westerly sea-breeze, commanding beautiful view.—Address "H.," care of this paper.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO LET, a LARGE SHOP vacated by Pearse & Co., also AIRY RESIDENCES, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the next buildings.—Framjee Cowasjee Markur, Cumballa Hill.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance ; postage extra.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.—Special rates for the Monsoon.—For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

SINGER'S ON EASY TERMS SEWING FOR CASH MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 Brass Rolls of Music and Case Rs. 65.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FERRO PRUSSIATE PAPER, for reproducing simply and quickly Engineering Plans, Drawings, &c. In Rolls of 32 feet long and 39 inches wide. —J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage 1 anna.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT. —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration ; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A PURE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage, Henriot and Co's "Extra Sec." Le Premier, from the Choicest Vineyards around Reims. Price, Rs. 60 per dozen. Subject to allowance for quantity. Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—R RAMCHANDRA and Co. Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " Overland Summary
" " Weekly Budget
" " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Mariner's Guide to Bombay

And all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply to Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, made by John Roberts and Co., platedware, glass, and crockery-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese screens, &c., &c., the property of E. EALES, Esq., Foreman Cabinet-maker of "John Roberts and Co."
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
185 Bars Scotch bar iron ¾" by 9-16" by 8 to 9 ft. long.
3 cases, each 120 dozen Price and Gosnell real old Brown Windsor soap.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built, glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong, second-hand office shigram.
1 strong, second-hand, single-seated office brougham.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, 14-3, goes in saddle and harness.
1 very powerful brown Arab horse, good action, believed to be sound.
1 double-seated miniature brougham with morocco lining and lamps complete.
1 strong high-wheel dog-cart in very good order.
1 bay Arab Galloway quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Surgical Instruments and other Sundry Articles at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.
Under instructions from the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unserviceable instruments and other sundry articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., or the Co-operative Stores Co., Ld., on account of the concerned an invoice of bentwood furniture of the newest designs, consisting of bed-room, dining-room and drawing-room chairs, of various patterns, drawing-room sofas, bedsteads, child's cots and rockers, baby's tables and chairs, office and folding chairs, garden benches, round tables and chairs, screens, teapoys, wash-hand stands, stools and many other articles.
Also an invoice of brass and iron bedsteads, child's perambulators, oleographs, &c.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 handsome strong English-built square landau, suitable for single or pair, with patent hood and shafts, lamps, &c., complete.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th June, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c. : also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

• AGENTS WANTED.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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INCLUDING

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BY

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain T Trotter, cleared outward yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Loch Lomond, 1,689 tons, Captain S R Lee, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Newcastle, with a general cargo of 3,466 tons coals. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N steamer, Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain J Nash, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Gordon, as passenger for Colombo and 83 deck, including 83 crew of the s s Roma for Calcutta and the coast.

THE Italian steamer Singapore, 2,432 tons, Captain G. Parodi, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Genoa (May 20), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Drake Brockman, Lieutenant L C Davidson, and Messrs W. F. Bagnell, Revd G Gottard, Messrs G Cavallina, B Nind and B Talol.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain H. P. Jones, sailed yesterday, for Karachi and the Kathiawad coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr L W Seymours, Mrs Graham, Khan Bahadur Shaik Hassan Shaikh Madar, Mrs P Davies, the Misses Jessie, Maud, Charlotte, Annie, Matilda and Mauricia Davies, Mr J G Davies and one Sirdar and boy, for Karachi ; and 62 deck, for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W.& A. Graham & Co.
,, Kaisar-i-Hind	2406	J. Hazelwood	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Star of Victoria	2116	Smith	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy	E	F. Muir & Co
,, Sorrento	1775	Ouston	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eastbourne	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kangra	1466	H. M. Ingram	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Chelydra	1574	Peace	O	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Medusa	1775	C. Sbutega	Q	J. Jani.
,, Bedouin	1277	Robson	Ibis	The Bo. Co., Ld.
,, Amphitrite	1502	Brackenbury	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Warora	2553	Mackerness	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, L. Tower	1892	Purse	2	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Scawfell	1430	Stanhope	3	F. Muir & Co,
,, Lombardy	1571	Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Tower	1927	Hamley	5	Captain.
,, Kt. Companion	2606	....	6	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	7	K. Nixon & Co.
,,CedarBranch	1645	Ritson	8	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	9	V. Ebram.
,, Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	10	Captain.
,, Oxford	1892	Jones	11	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, May 20.
	Loch Lomond	Lee	Newcastle, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Pachumba (s)	Jones	Coast and Karachi.
	Malda (s)	Smith	Calcutta and the Coast Ports.
	Yesso (s)	Trotter	Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered outwards for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sahara, for Port Said.
,, Medusa, for China.
,, Merton Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
,, Principia, for Havre.
,, Chilian, for Amsterdam.
,, Singapore, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
4 Chollerton s ......Free ....Aden, May 17.
Ballochmyle ......London ......Mauritius, May 6.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June.
5 Goa s.................. ...... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s—48 bales wool, M. Dayal ; 16,180 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Eden Hall s—28 bales wool B Boga ; 700 cwts gunny cuttings, Punnett and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chelydra s—1 bale skins, Owen and Okell ; 60 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 16 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 16 bales hides, H H Sidick ; 15 cases Indian condiments, N V Curasai; 51 cwts gum, N Damji ; 9 cases bristles, F L Batliboi ; 80 cwts gum, W Poonja and Co ; 50 cwts gum, A Mamoonji and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—160 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 23 bales hides and skins, S Molubhai and Co ; 16 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co ; 9 bales skins, C Rugabally ; 78 bales skins and hides, H H Sidik ; 20 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 15 bales skins, H C H Gunny.

Victoria s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 14 bales hides, N Curim and Co.

FOR HULL.

Serrento s—1,999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Chilian s—63,081 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. Companion s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 40 cwts gum, J. L. Kersten ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, F. Masotty and Co ; 110 bales cotton, K. Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., Ld ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Oxford s—3,595 cwts rapeseed, A. Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Charters Tower s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Principia s—12,914 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co., Ld ; 34,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 169 cwts rapeseed and 96 cwts linseed, N Nansee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Star of Victoria s—400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 37 cwts poppyseed, C. C. Jussawalla.

Chelydra s—150 cwts poppyseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri.

Eden Hall s—1,088 cwts groundnuts and 500 cwts castorseed, R. Caderbhai.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co : 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Singapore s,—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR CAGLIARA.

Dragoman s—15,300 cwts wheat, J L Kerston.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

Bedouin s—8,180 cwts rapeseed, the Bombay Co Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eastbourne s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Eastbourne s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Sahara s—55,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—100 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co ; 82 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Medusa s—14 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—36 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—43 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co ; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Lombardy s—76 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Medusa s—23 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Twemlow, Lt-Col, Bombay, R E, on duty, from Mahableshwar.

JUNE 8.

Davidson, Lieut, 2nd Panjab Infantry, from furlough from England.

Drake Brockman, Major, Madras, R E, from furlough, from England.

Gardner, Captain, Cheshire Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 8.

Lynch, Lt-Col, Bombay, 1st Grenadiers, from leave, to Nagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 9th June, 1888.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

1. Members of the above Corps are requested to return with the least possible delay any article of kit they may have in their possession belonging to the Corps, viz.,—Bridles, bits, carbine, buckets, bandoliers, and swordbelts.

By order,
(Sd.) G. DE SAONE,
Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

AT Reuter's quotation of 42d. per oz., Silver was yesterday ⅛d. below Wednesday's price through the same medium ; and private messages say that there were sellers at the rate. Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent, say, to 99 ; but Reutes in Paris were ¼ lower at 105¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106¼.

According to the weekly Returns of the Bank of England the Reserve had increased by one per cent. since the previous Wednesday, and stood at 41 per cent. of the Liabilities. We mentioned the reduction of the Bank rate to 2½ per cent. last evening ; and there appears to have been no change in the market rates of Discount. The weekly Specie Shipment consisted only of £80,000 in Silver to this port.

The Telegraphic advices to hand this morning show no change in any article of General Produce usually wired.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady all round last evening, the day's sales aggregating 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats ; but neither in spot prices, nor in American Arrivals was there any change. Manchester was quiet at previous quotations.

New York also was without movement, 10 cents and 10·09 cents, being still quoted for ready Cotton and August Futures, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were again 3,000 bales, and our figures to date give the following comparison :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts	3,000	500	3,700
Five days' do ...	17,000	3,500	24,800
Since 1st Sept.1887...	5,339,000	5,177,600	5,225,300

Our local Cotton Market opened with a very quiet feeling again this morning, and it looked as though we were going to have another almost blank day in the staple ; but as the day advanced some demand was apparent for Westerns and Bengals, and, eventually, business in those growths, and in Oomra kinds was reported summing up about 1,500 bales. Westerns led the way with some 500 bales, at Rs. 197-8 ; and Bengals followed with a rather smaller quantity, at Rs. 187. In addition, some 300 bales of Indore were taken at Rs. 284½ ; and a little Persian, at Rs. 203 ; Barsee, at Rs. 219 ; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 200 per candy. Prices showed signs of weakness in the morning, but at closing may be called fairly steady at the previous level.

WHEAT.—The demand is subsiding again, and only a small business has been reported to-day, while the tone of the market has become quiet though prices, so far, show no decline.

SEEDS.—In these also there has been much less doing than was the case yesterday ; but some transactions are reported in most descriptions, and the market remains steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,887	bales.
Wheat	102,457	cwts.
Linseed	14,595	,,
Rapeseed	11,779	,,
Poppyseed	1,621	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, with scarcely any enquiry either for ready or forward tonnage. Some business, however, has been done to-day for London for the end of the month, at 18s. 9d. ; and for July shipment some cargo has been booked for Liverpool at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been weak to-day at lower rates, and with next to nothing doing. No Mercantile Bills at all are coming out, and remitters are not buyers at current quotations, and the only transaction we have heard of is in Bank Demand, at 1s. 4½d. for forward delivery. The tone was flat at closing, with Bank Bills 1-16d., and 3 months' sight Credits 1-32d. below last evening's quotations, say :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·71½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has crept up another 1-16 per cent. to-day, Fours having been quoted at 99 13-16 for money, and 99 11-16 for the 30th instant ; but with not much business passing on either line. The other denomination is still called 105 nominal.

SHARES have been a quieter market to-day ; but the little which has been done in Mill Scrip has generally resulted in a further advance in prices. Alliance have moved up Rs. 15 ; Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 12½ ; Coorla, Rs. 5 ; and Anglo Indian, Rs. 2. Ripon are Rs. 2 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second. Bombay Press are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay Fire Insurance have advanced Rs. 25. Bapty Flour are Rs. 2 up.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS hav succeeded in working an effective cure, when al other drugs have failed.

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Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

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AT THE

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BEING

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WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HAMILTON—May 8, off Gibraltar, on his homeward voyage from Bombay, Henry Charles Hamilton, Lieut-Colonel 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, son of the late H C Hamilton, C S I, Bengal Civil Service, aged 44.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—June 4, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of C J Davis, Postal Department, of a son.

TOD—June 3, at Selim Hill, Teendharia, Kurseong, the wife of E P Tod, Manager of Awwal Tea Estate, Panighatta, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

THE subject of hill-station allowances is discussed with great fulness in the report of the Finance Committee. The Committee were prohibited by the terms of their mandate from going back to first principles and discussing the serious and solemn question whether hill-stations are necessary. They took the facts of administration as they stood, just as even if they had gone further back they would have had to take the facts of human existence as they stood, not asking why men can work better in comfort than in discomfort, but postulating the fact, and asking no questions about it. Mr. Justice Cunningham, indeed, who has no love for figures even when he is dealing with finance, wandered in some of the bye-paths of the subject in which his colleagues seemed to have thought there was no need for them to enter. His minute of dissent from some of the proposals of the Committee as to travelling allowances was worthy of the author of "the Ceruleans." His picture of the happy life of the European official at Simla has no relation to finance except so far as it may be taken as an argument to prove that whoever goes to the hills, unless he is a native of India, should pay for his happy environment. We forget all about the discomforts of Simla's relentless rain, about the scarcity and dearness of house accommodation, and the doubtful sanitation of that overcrowded and over-built corner amongst the mountains, when we hear of it as being so eminently healthy and enjoyable, that if it were but nearer to their homes it would certainly be a principal resort for the holiday-makers and health-seekers of Europe. There is a little mystery in all this, but then we know that if an Indian official at Simla or elsewhere were "as favourably circumstanced as any man in the world"—which is Mr. Cunningham's estimate of the lot of the happy beings who people Simla for eight months in the year—he would keep his joy to himself. For he is modest, and does not too loudly proclaim his luck when he is well off. Mr. Cunningham, at all events, has given them a reason for revelling in their joys as quietly as may be. The officer who is sent to Europe, he says, has his salary forthwith reduced by a third. "And why? Because the unfavourable conditions of Indian life no longer affect him, and it becomes equitable, accordingly, that he should be paid at a rate somewhat more like the European scale than those which prevail in India. How is his case to be distinguished from that of the Indian official who is taken from the plains to Simla?" The moral is that a corresponding reduction in the salaries of the higher officials while they are at the hills would reduce the inequalities of lot which characterize the Indian Civil Service just now, and which "are calculated to provoke feelings of distrust in all classes of officials except the small minority whose good fortune takes them to the hills." We do not know how far the analogy between the lot of the official working at the hills and that of the happy man who is sent home on duty is complete. We suppose, however, that there must be a flaw in it somewhere, since Mr. Cunningham, when he left the Hades of the plains some months ago, did not seek his Elysium under the Himalayas, but in England.

However, it is so highly improbable that the Government will ever think of imposing new fines upon their servants for those mitigations of the pains of existence which life at Simla affords that there is little need to discuss Mr. Cunningham's method of equalizing life on the hills and life on the plains. The Committee have no proposal to make on that point, and his divergence from their views is marked only when they put on record their belief that the Government are just a little too generous in the allowance which they make to the army of clerks and subordinates whom the annual migration to Simla takes from their homes. In discussing this the Committee touch upon at least one topic of very genuine human interest. The exodus, we are reminded, involves painful separations. Government clerks seem to be as much married as other people ; they have families, and having families they also have feelings. There seems to have been a conflict of opinion as to whether or not this is a matter of which Governments and Financial Committees can take account. The British soldier is the only being in the world whose matrimonial arrangements are under the control of the people who employ him. Other people go their own way in these matters, and as they ask neither if they can afford to marry nor if in doing so they will please those who employ them, whose business is it but their own whether they plod through the journey of life freely or burdened with *impedimenta*? Such seems to be the principle underlying the rule to which the Committee give prominence in dealing with the question how far a man's domestic circumstances shall determine the extra allowance that is to be made him when he is taken from Calcutta to the hills. The principle, as stated by the Committee, is that it is impossible for the State to take into account the special domestic concerns of its employés, or to adjust the allowances to be paid in each case to the family circumstances of the individual concerned. This has a decidedly Malthusian aspect, and three members of the Committee, Sir William Hunter, Mr. Ranade, and Mr. Bliss, take a serious objection to it. Morality itself, they think, will be in danger if the State forgets that its servants have families. The poorer clerks, they say, will either have to get into debt, or they must be separated from their wives and families during many months of the year. There seems nevertheless to be no doubt that the existing rules err very widely on the side of generosity, and that the allowances given to the Bengali clerks who go with their offices to Simla leave them a generous margin over the extra cost. A clerk on Rs. 40 a month, taking with him a wife and two children, draws an extra allowance of Rs. 1,220 for the season ; or, as the Committee put it, it is possible for such a clerk to draw in twelve months thirty and-a-half months' pay, in addition to his ordinary wages. Obviously there is room for retrenchment here, and the Committee provide for it by a proposal that the allowance for the cost of the clerk's journey should be fixed at the rates laid down in the Travelling Allowance Code—that is to say, at double fare—and that the allowances should not be based on the fact of a man's being married or not. This, it is expected, would lead to a saving of a little over four lakhs a year.

Whether a more substantial saving can be effected will depend upon the willingness of the Government to reduce the scale of the annual migration. A proposal has been discussed for dividing the offices, leaving the bulk of the establishment in each department at headquarters, and organizing the remainder as tour offices. So completely has custom shaken the old view of things that the Committee have been able deliberately to discuss the question not only whether Calcutta shall be made the permanent headquarters and Simla only a tour office, but the audacious alternative, whether the headquarters of Government shall be located at Simla and Calcutta be reduced to a tour office —a place to which an irreducible minimum of the administration shall resort for a few months in the cold weather. We do not think that the foundations of the Empire would be shaken even if that great change were brought about. But the financial reasons for preferring Simla to Calcutta as the headquarters are not important, and the Committee have not evoked any confident opinion in favour of the tour office system. In dealing with Bombay hill allowances they had a much simpler problem to solve. Bombay, despite the bad name which the Committee had given it for not sufficiently studying economy in its administration, wastes no money over its migration to the hills, albeit that it has two, and used to have a third in Matheran. It spent Rs. 19,000 on its migration in 1885, less than a fourth of the amount which the Bengal Government spent in going to Darjeeling and back in the same year. We ought not, after this, to hear the conversion of Bombay into a Lieutenant-Governorship recommended on economical grounds at all events. Where so little is spent on the tour to the hill-stations there is not much room for saving. But the Committee think the thing can be done for Rs. 14,000 less than at present. There would be a saving under the head of Travelling Allowance if the proposals made in regard to the journey to and from Simla were agreed to in regard to the Poona and Mahableshwar journeys, and the Committee propose also to abolish special allowances for residence at Poona, since they decline to regard that place—"a cheap and salubrious, and a favourite place of residence for natives"—as properly speaking a hill-station. We hope that the fourteen thousand rupees which the Committee think could be saved by economies in allowances to the clerical establishment would not be gained at the cost of dissatisfaction amongst the classes affected. But it would be easier for the same class in Simla to make out a claim for special treatment, life in Poona being much easier than there.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD's contribution to the discussion on Sir William Hunter's paper on the Industrial Development of India was more daring in its generalizations than the suggestions of that accomplished publicist usually are. But if he had gone further in indicating the international results of the Jewish captivity in Babylon he would not have been in advance of some other thinkers. Reasons more than plausible have been given for the belief that the Jewish theology, and especially the Jewish eschatology, were sensibly influenced during the time of exile, and the Zoroastrians claim to have had a share in influencing the latter. Sir George Birdwood, however, seems to have taken less account of the reactionary forces with which Judaism came in contact in distant lands than of its own influence upon the religious thought of the nations amongst whom it was distributed. As to the subjects of more modern interest with which he dealt with such striking originality he seems to forget the composite character of Indian society. It may be that Brahminical India cannot stand the strain of competition. But the trading races, Hindoo and Mussulman, are in no need of a system of exclusive privilege for maintaining themselves in the struggle. "Stark competition," Sir George Birdwood thinks, will crush out the Brahmins, who fear the consequences of the modern European trade with India. But the proposition, as it stands, seems to have little relation with the influences actually at work around us. The Brahmins, as ever, hold aloof from trade, and if they are ever displaced, or if their position is ever seriously disturbed, it will be through the invasion of European ideas, and not of European trade. Trade, it is true, brings ideas in its train, and the British College would never have been established in India in the nineteenth century if the British factory had not been established in the seventeenth. But that is scarcely what Sir George Birdwood says, and therefore we suppose it is scarcely what he means. The Brahmins, after all, enjoy a supremacy which is intrinsic as well as prescriptive. They are credited with being in possession of the brains of India, and though we do not share Sir George Birdwood's belief as to the imminence of their dissolution under the influence of the strong social and economic solvents that are active in these times, they would not disappear or go very far into the back ground even if their prescriptive advantages were to disappear. Intellectual heredity would still assert itself, even in the absence of specially favouring circumstance. But Sir George Birdwood's suggestions were too important to be adequately developed on the platform, and we hope he will find occasion for giving literary expression to them.

THERE are more good reasons than one why it would be inadvisable to disturb the sentence passed upon Mr. Grant, the Karachi agent of the Bank of Bombay, some months ago. But it might have been supposed that when the case came under the cognizance of the Judge of the Sudder Court the reasons alleged for not interfering with it would have been somewhat different from those set forth by Mr. Macpherson last week. Mr. Macpherson, as soon as he heard of the sentence, thought it excessively lenient and inadequate, and he tells us that he still thinks so. But he had two reasons for not interfering with it. One was that he thought the High Court might interfere. This, we have seen, the High Court have decided not to do. The other reason was that the public were satisfied. "To me," said Mr. Macpherson, "the sentence seemed utterly inadequate, but the few people to whom I spoke as to the general feeling on the subject seemed to show that generally it was looked upon as a sufficiently heavy punishment." The press, too, found no fault with the sentence. From what he had read and heard on enquiry from people who had more opportunities than he had of knowing what the native press was saying, there was no disposition to take up the race aspects of the case —no indication that the public conscience had been shocked by the lightness of the sentence. Such, in brief, and as precisely as may be, are the grounds on which the Judge of the Sudder Court in Sind let the law take its course. We should have thought that Mr. Macpherson would have done better if, like Lord Mansfield, he had not stated his reasons. What public opinion has to do, except in a negative way, in determining judicial action, we are at a loss to know. True, it is the duty of a judge to avoid shocking the public conscience, but beyond that he is not called upon to take counsel with the world outside his Court. The public were certainly satisfied that in passing a lenient sentence on Mr. Grant justice had been done. To a man in his position and with his antecedents six months' imprisonment was equivalent to transportation to the Andamans. No addition to the sentence, in time or in rigour, would have added to its disgrace or to the social penalties which it carried with it. If Mr. Macpherson had sought in this order of ideas for a justification for non-interference he could easily have found it, and in that case he would have found it in the right direction. Where a judge could so easily have independently satisfied his judicial conscience it seems strange that he should have rested his justification upon evidence that the public conscience was contented though his own was not. But when the forum puts upon the market place duties which belong to itself the result is not quite satisfactory.

TELEGRAMS from China of yesterday's date report the Indian yarn market as dull and drooping, the sales for the preceding week having been only 2,800 bales, at prices about a dollar lower per bale, Exchange being quoted at Rs. 224 per 100 dollars. The sales for the previous fortnight are said to amount to about 6,000 bales. Prices of yarn in Bombay have gone down more than one-sixteenth of an anna per lb.

APART from the Tibetans, life at Gnatong, if all the Darjeeling paper hears is true, must be hardly worth having. Immediately after the fight they had forty-eight hours of heavy rain and hail such as Darjeeling seldom sees, then a thunderstorm which knocked the camp into a cocked hat, then heavy snow followed by hard frost, and then rain again, the whole lasting for about eight days.

INTELLIGENCE of a distressing occurrence comes from Hurda, the schoolmaster there, Mr. Ricton, and his daughter having died from poisoning. It appears that on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Ricton, accompanied by Miss Ricton, went for a walk and returned to the house for dinner. Towards the end of the meal, Mr. Ricton suddenly swooned, and before his daughter could summon assistance he succumbed. The young lady then also swooned, and died very suddenly. The symptoms were the same in both cases. An inquiry into the sad affair is progressing. It is believed that the food supplied at dinner was poisoned, whether intentionally or not has yet to be ascertained.

THE death has occurred at Indore of Rai Bahadur Ganga Charan Dass, who was Head Accountant in the Residency Office till 1882, when he retired on a well-earned pension from Government. During the Mutiny the deceased rendered valuable services, which were appreciated by the Government of India by the conferment upon him of the title of Rai Bahadur. He was an old gentleman of retiring habits, and he enjoyed the confidence of Sir Henry Daly and Sir Lepel Griffin.

NEWS has been received at Jubbulpore, says the correspondent of a contemporary, that cholera is raging with great violence at Hurda on the G. I. P. Railway. So bad is the epidemic that the employés of the Company object to running their trains to that place. The rate of mortality at Hurda and in the district is very high, and large numbers of deaths occur daily.

IT is said to be likely that serious consideration will be given to a suggestion to raise a special loan to meet expenditure upon the Indian defences, it being argued that posterity which will materially benefit by the defensive measures now undertaken should share the weight of the burden.

Two Inspector-Generalships of Army Signalling are to be created in India, one for the whole of the Bengal forces, and the other for Madras and Bombay.

THE net value of gold imported to this country during the month of April was Rs. 9,21,823, and that of silver imported was Rs. 1,16,41,338, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 1,25,63,161. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 80,60,844, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 76,22,288.

THE Murree Club is in difficulties, and it is now proposed to carry it into liquidation. It is hoped, however, by the resident members, that the Club will carry on at least till the end of the season, for otherwise there will be some eighteen or twenty houseless men seeking for shelter which is not easy to find. "There is no apparent reason," says a correspondent, "why the Club should not pay its way with careful management, and there is no doubt that it will do so in future. At present it is crippled, I believe, by liabilities incurred through extravagant management in the past. This might and should be remedied."

To prevent misapprehension regarding the Calcutta Municipal Bill, the *Englishman* says, it was signed by Sir Steuart Bayley, both as President of the Council and Lieutenant-Governor before he left for Darjiling. In the ordinary course the Bill, so signed, would have been sent up for the assent of the Governor-General on the following day. But in response to a letter from the British Indian Association Sir Steuart Bayley delayed sending on the Bill to Simla long enough to enable the Association to get ready its memorial to the Viceroy, and take such steps as it might deem necessary to place its objections to the Bill before his Excellency in time. We fail to see why such consideration should be shown to the class of landlords and others who have suddenly awakened to a spurt of belated activity, after remaining silent during the past two years, while the discussion was in progress. Not only was it their business to be in time, but the breathless protest which they raised the day or so before the measure was finally disposed of in Council was fully discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor. After that, to delay the Bill for a fortnight as was done, in order to enable these laggards in controversy to recover lost ground, was to abuse the name of courtesy. It is to be feared, concludes our contemporary, that concessions such as these on the part of Sir Steuart Bayley are already being misconstrued, and that by his very courtesy he is encouraging false hopes and preparing the way for future discontent. However, the Municipal Bill is now on its way to Simla.

IN consequence of considerable misunderstanding and divergence of practice in the matter, the Minister of Hyderabad has, in the last *Jarida*, notified that, without the sanction of the Political and Financial Department, previously had and obtained, no officer shall disburse pay or pension to officials on the unemployed list. It is very important for the Government to see that no item shall be paid without a voucher from the Political and Financial Secretary. All amounts, moreover, that have been so paid shall be separately enquired into, and further instructions regarding the same will shortly be issued.

MR. H. DAWSON, District Superintendent of Police of Gaya, has been killed by a fall from h[illegible] horse. The accident happened while he was riding at Punchunpur, on Monday morning.

THE salt revenue for April amounted to Rs. 66,92,000 on 2,756,000 maunds as against Rs. 59,12,000 on 3,007,000 maunds, during the corresponding month of 1887-88, showing an increase of Rs. 7,80,000. The decrease in consumption is much smaller than in March of this year.

MAJOR GLEIG's column has occupied Indien. The insurgents are still hovering ten miles off.

IT is some months ago that the announcement was made that Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Thomas, of the Military Accounts Department, was to be sent on special duty to Burma in connection wit[illegible] the military expenditure in that Province whi[illegible] was not found to be decreasing so rapidly as co[illegible] be wished. Colonel Thomas took with him a st[illegible] of clerks, and arriving at Rangoon stayed the[illegible] some time, and drafted a lengthy report. Havi[illegible] completed this he started for Upper Burma, bu[illegible] the train between Rangoon and Prome his desp[illegible] box was stolen or lost, and in it a considerable [illegible] of money and—the report. This (remarks a[illegible] country paper) was, of course, a most serious [illegible] Colonel Thomas having to re-write the whole a[illegible] best could from memory. It is understood, h[illegible]ever, that the general result of the inquiry [illegible] been to show that a reasonably efficient check [illegible] been kept over expenditure, and that the Field P[illegible] Office has done its work well. The head of expendi[illegible]ture most liable to the charge of extravagance seems to have been the Telegraph. With a great number of scattered posts, each commander of which was free to use his own discretion about telegraphing, this was only likely to be the case ; and as a matter of fact the figures shown under this head in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Rangoon are said to be appalling. The Government of India followed this up by sending a Telegraph Officer to Rangoon to check the original messages, and the result went to prove that the wire had been used regardless of expense. Many officers had made "urgent" messages the rule and "deferred" the exception, quadrupling the cost to no purpose whatsoever. And although it is true that the money thus spent goes back to Government in another Department, it is not the less expedient for the Military Department to keep a check upon such outgoing. A great proportion, too, of messages seem to have been needlessly diffuse.

THE *Madras Mail* says that Lord Connemara—for many years a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company—lost no time in entering a protest, on behalf of the Government and Presidency over which he now presides, against the omission of the port of Madras from the Steamer Service of that "usually well-managed association." His Excellency has not yet made his protest public, but the *Mail* has been informed that his recent colleagues on the Board have attempted to justify the decision which they have unceremoniously put into force, by dwelling on the great detentions of their vessels at Madras, and the risks attending the entrance into and the departure from the Madras Harbour of vessels of large measurement. An isolated case—that of the Khedive, which is said to have taken thirty-one days from London to Calcutta when she did not call at Madras, and thirty-five days from Calcutta to London when she did call at Madras, is alluded to in order to illustrate and strengthen the allegation of unreasonable detention ; and his Excellency is asked to believe that as passengers from Madras to London are now given railway tickets to Bombay, and a passage home for the price paid by Bombay passengers for the sea-voyage only, passengers from this Presidency have little, if anything, to complain of. Commenting on the defence set up by the Company for its neglect of the interests of Madras, the *Mail* says :—

The P. and O. Company has not behaved at all nicely to Madras. Before taking the action it did it should—if it had no motives for action outside Madras—have formulated its grievances, and given the Government an opportunity of redressing them. It refrained from doing so, and terminated, without the slightest explanation to the local public, an intimate connection of close upon fifty years with this Presidency. It has, in its day, been very glad to serve Madras and Madras, on her side,—apart from the narrow-mindedness of the authorities—has been conscious that she has been well served by the Company. The Company is entitled to ask for quicker despatch than it suited certain official slowcoaches, out of harmony with these times, to allow it hitherto. The Government has only to take a little sustained interest in the matter, and it will find that the detention of the steamers can be greatly and safely reduced. The throwing in of a free-railway ticket to Madras passengers to London via Bombay, or *vice versa*, does not compensate the local public for the inconvenience it has been caused by the omission of P. and O. steamers to call at Madras. The concession is terminable any day at the discretion of the Company, and during several months of the year the railway journey is prohibitive to many people, especially to invalids, on account of its discomforts. The Madras Chamber of Commerce has urged the Company, on various grounds, to reconsider its decision, and, as Lord Connemara has done the same, it may be reasonably hoped that the Board will try to meet the wishes of this Presidency without forfeiting such right as it conceives it has to the lion's share of the choicest freight to and from Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

PUBLICATION OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET LAW.

BERLIN, JUNE 7.

The Quinquennial Prussian Diet Law was published to-day.

It is not accompanied with the Emperor of Germany's letter to Herr Von Putkammer, enjoining him to prevent official pressure at the elections.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND BRITISH DEFENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

An order issued by the Secretary of State for War divides the Volunteer forces of the United Kingdom into brigades for the purpose of facilitating their organization in the event of National security being threatened, and rendering a successful invasion so improbable as to prevent an attempt being made by an enemy's army.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Royal Commission on Imperial Defence will comprise the following members :—

Lord Hartington, Chairman.
Mr. W. H. Smith.
Lord Randolph Churchill.
Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Captain Brackenbury.
Sir Richard Temple.
Admiral Richards.

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 7.

The National Democratic Convention has nominated Mr. Thurman for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

DISMISSAL OF NUBAR PASHA.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 8, FORENOON.

It is reported that his Highness the Khedive has dismissed Nubar Pasha, the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has summoned Riaz Pasha.

NOON.

The report regarding the dismissal of Nubar Pasha is confirmed.

THE DECCAN MINING SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

The *Pioneer's* London telegram says :—A paper closely analysing the financing by Abdul Huq and Mr. Watson of the Nizam's State Railways has been laid before the Committee. It shows that, while nominally £1,600,000 were paid for the old railway by the new company, after deducting the commission of Abdul Huq and Mr. Watson and the other promotion charges as well as the debentures issued at discount, and also the half million shares accepted in part payment, only £13,000 ever reached the coffers of the Hyderabad State. While the annual guarantee of £50,000 was increased to £150,000, the Mining Company's shares have allen five per cent.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

To-day Mr. Justice Wilson, in passing sentence on Nil Madhub Mitter, said the prisoner had rendered himself liable to the extreme penalty of the law, but as the law entrusted him with a discretion he would sentence him to transportation for life.

After sentence had been passed Mr. Woodroffe, on behalf of the prisoner, applied to his lordship to declare the case as a fit one for an appeal to the Privy Council under Section 41 of the Charter.

His lordship said he was aware that a grave question had arisen as to the admissibility or inadmissibility of the prisoner's confession, and he charged the jury that, apart from the confession, there was not sufficient evidence for a conviction. The Full Bench had held the confession admissible, but not on the grounds on which it had been tendered to, and received by, the lower Court.

Counsel then read the opinion of the Full Bench, and said the point which had been reserved by his lordship was still more important, for, according to the judgment of the Full Bench, the Calcutta Police were not subject to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, except to a very limited extent, which view of the law Counsel contended was erroneous. It would leave the Calcutta Police absolutely without law in criminal matters, especially remembering that the Presidency Magistrates' Act, which contained analogous provisions, had been repealed. Counsel hardly thought that the Legislature, having repealed it, would leave nothing in its place, but allow the Presidency Magistrates, many of whom knew nothing of law, to follow he bent of their own free will. Considering the gravity of the point at issue, it was imperative to take the opinion of the Privy Council.

Mr. Justice Wilson reserved the question.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Mr. J. Frizelle is temporarily appointed Judge of the Chief Court in the Punjab.

Mr. Oldham, officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, and Mr. Jones, officiating Deputy Superintendent, are granted three months leave.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is granted three months' leave. Mr. E. F. Litchfield officiates.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler, Political Agent, Muscat, is granted three months' leave.

Major A. C. Talbot officiates as Political Resident, Turkish Arabia.

Mr. C. S. Bayley is appointed temporarily Political Agent at Bikanir.

Captain C. Herbert to be Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere, and Captain E. R. Penrose, Assistant Commissioner at Merwara.

The services of R. J. Bruce are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer is granted three months' leave and Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac one month's leave.

Mr. T. H. Wicks officiates as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces.

Mr. H. F. Storey is appointed officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, in the P. W. Department.

The services of Mr. J. Wilcocks, Assistant Engineer, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The Government of India have telegraphed to the Secretary of State that they have no objection to the Select Committee to inquire into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service. This telegram has been sent in view of the debate on Mr. H. S. King's motion this evening.

BURMA DECORATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

This morning General Smart, Commanding this District, presented the Burma Medals to the 3rd Palamcotta Light Infantry. Colonel Dicken, Commanding, and Captain Teversham received the Star of the Distinguished Service Order. General Smart addressed the regiment, and in mentioning their various operations in Burma remarked that the Commander-in-Chief had expressed in high terms his opinion of the work done by this regiment, which was raised in 1759, and which always bore a high character on active service.

[By an error in the transmission of the Allahabad telegram which appeared yesterday, it was stated that the public telegraphed home for the confirmation of the *Bombay Gazette* report of the Deccan Mining Committee's inquiry. For "the public" "the *Pioneer*" should be read.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with outward English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 7.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa left here this morning, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The Italian mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 1st inst, arrived here to-day at daybreak.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

Mail steamer Teheran, from Bombay, arrived yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,800,000 ; Inc., £500,000 ; public deposits, £5,900,000 ; Dec., £800,000 ; other deposits, £24,600,000 ; Inc. £8000,000 other securities, £18,600,000 ; Dec., £400,000 ; notes and gold, £12,600,000 ; Inc. £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 7.

10 p.m.	81·4

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	84·6

SIR RICHARD BURTON (says the *World*), who still remains at his post at Trieste, where he has yet to serve some time before qualifying for the pension to which his many eminent services so well render him entitled, has sufficiently recovered his health to be able to accompany Lady Burton for a tour in Switzerland.

A MEMORANDUM on the state of the skilled labour market has been prepared for the *Board of Trade Journal* by the labour correspondent of the Board of Trade. The revival in trade which commenced in the opening months of the year still continues to exercise a favourable influence on the condition of the skilled labour market, so far as can be gathered from the monthly reports of the trade-unions which publish such returns. The iron-shipbuilding and allied trades still show signs of improvement, although men do not go so briskly off the books as they did two or three months ago, and it is being remarked that new orders are now booked with sufficient frequency to enable ship and engine builders to replace work now being executed with new commissions. The cotton and woollen trades do not show much activity, and most branches of the iron trade are in a stationary condition, as though an increased demand were needed to put them into more healthy action. Shipwrights (wood-workers) have long suffered severely from trade depression, but now report that they are better employed than for some years past. The boot and shoe makers report improved trade. The printing and allied trades are fairly if not briskly employed.

THE official inauguration of the Bokhara-Samarcand branch of the Transcaspian Railway is again (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*) bringing the subject of this important undertaking in Russian Central Asia into prominence. Among other manifestations, the event has elicited another remarkable review article from the pen of the well-known critic of the last British campaign in Afghanistan, General Soboleff, of the Grand General Staff. This officer continues to affirm the perfect feasibility of a successful Russian movement of aggression upon India, and calls the completion of the Samarcand Railway the beginning of the end, which end, he says, will be the future campaign of Russian troops across the Indus. He adds: —"The stronger Russia is in Central Asia, the weaker will be the British power in India, and the more complaisant will be British diplomacy in Europe." Referring to Lord R. Churchill's opinion as to the consequences of the Crimean War, General Soboleff concludes with the remark :—"In order to assure England's dominion in India, which in many respects depends upon Russia, the latter has a right to demand the security of her command of the Black Sea. Only in this sense is a durable understanding possible; without such an understanding England will always be threatened with the danger of losing India."

REPORTS which have recently been current of the settlement of the Chetwynd-Durham case are, *Vanity Fair* says, totally unfounded. "Lord Durham has, I believe, not the slightest intention of withdrawing from the position he has all along maintained, and that the plaintiff will withdraw is extremely improbable. The case will probably come on for trial before the Long Vacation, but whether it will be referred, instead of being tried by a jury, is a point that as yet seems very doubtful. If the case were to be tried in open Court, it would certainly be more satisfactory for all parties."

CARDINAL NEWMAN seems fated to be out of favour with the College in Rome. It is reported now that there is much dissatisfaction at the refusal of his Eminence to sign the recent protest against the presence in the House of Commons of Agnostics and Atheists. In truth, the Cardinal is a very broad thinker. He has fallen foul of the Pope on one or two occasions—more particularly at the time of the enunciation of the doctrine concerning Papal infallibility. It was for this reason that Pius IX. refused him the red hat. Leo XIII. is, however, an equally liberal thinker with the Cardinal of whose merits he has the very highest appreciation.

MR. STEAD, of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has usefully devoted part of his time in Berlin to an investigation of the animus shown towards Sir Morell Mackenzie, and the real nature of the Emperor Frederick's disease. It is clear that the disease has not yet been proved to be cancerous. Professor Virchow's microscopic examination of a portion of the growth extracted with forceps from the throat revealed nothing of the slightest cancerous nature. Under these circumstances, Dr. Hahn declined to operate for the excision of the larynx. Subsequently, at San Remo, while Professor Virchow was absent in Egypt, Dr. Waldeyer, who is next in rank as a pathological microscopist, examined a portion of tissue, and, although he saw nothing that Professor Virchow had not seen his interpretation of the symptoms was different. He, in short, held that the existence of cancer is proved. But, as Professor Virchow has now returned from his travels, he will have an opportunity of making a further investigation, and, should he adhere to his formerly expressed view, the question of what the disease is will remain an open one. If cancer does exist it will terminate fatally ; but should the disease only be perichondritis that is not necessarily fatal. There is, therefore, some hopes for the illustrious patient.

DRESS AND PICTURES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

WHEN Darwin, in one of his letters, complained to Sir Joseph Hooker of the horrid bore it was that he could not appreciate being idle, even for health's sake, Sir Joseph gave the very pleasant reason for Darwin's not enjoying a holiday, *viz.*, that he had no vices. The same cannot be said of all of us. We have mostly our share of vices : so, according to Sir Joseph Hooker's theory we ought to enjoy our holidays, and we generally do. This idea of enjoyment and viciousness going hand in hand, and so contradicting the old sayings about the virtuous man being the only happy man, &c., must be a trying one to moralists ; but to us, who know our own little vices and how inseparable they are from ourselves, it is an eminently consolatory fact that one can be vicious and yet happy. I was sufficiently vicious to enjoy the mild dissipations of Paris ; the sauntering along the Boulevards, and idle delights of gazing at the people and the shops. I am quite full enough of vice to be pleased with the novelty of coming back to London and finding ever so many new exhibitions, shows, and sights in full swing, and I am still even so utterly vicious that I can welcome Whitsuntide and another holiday with as much effusion as ever.

* * *

The weather, however, is somewhat of a damper to such enthusiasm. This incorrigible climate has no sooner finished a course of eastwinds, cruel enough to try the temper of a saint, than it starts on another, of blustry south-westerly gales, that smashes our umbrellas, drags the buttons off our ulsters, and discloses to an unappreciative public the muddiest of boots and the most bespattered of petticoats. There is nothing like London rain to set every one a groaning. In the country, if rain is not wanting for turnips, it is for the grass, or the corn, or the cabbage. It is sure to come in handy. But in town who wants it ? Our green crops are limited to a few window boxes, three feet by one, and our lawns are of such small extent that a douche from the fire hose would sweep them completely away and leave no trace. So we really do not require to have the full force of a spring shower turned on us and kept going continuously for a week or so. And coming at Whitsuntide, too, when all cockneydom is preparing for its annual hegira, it is doubly aggravating. From the faultlessly attired masher who proposes to start from his Club for Castle Indolence on his own drag, to the small ragged urchin whose high ambition it is to ride on Whitmonday to Greenwich on top of the tram, every one objects to the wet weather. As for us women, whose many skirts are so many sweeping machines which we lend *gratis* to the road contractor, we are nearly distracted in these days, when London streets are a slough of despond through which we must wade willy-nilly.

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If anything ever compels Englishwomen to cast aside old ways and old conventionalities, to fling aside superfluous drapery and attire themselves according to the skimp scheme of clothing recommended by the Rational Dress Society, it will be the sufferings they have endured from mud ; for there is no stronger argument to be adduced for curtailing our garments to the limit of respectability than the difficulty of walking cleanly in the London streets. In the new magazine of the Rational Dress Society, which Lady Harberton was so kind as to send me, I notice that the writers dwell greatly on the impediment of superfluous clothes in case of fire. The fear of fire in a theatre or a church will never make a convert for the Society. Nobody realizes that he or she will ever be called on to face such an emergency. But the fear of mud, common mud, is much more potent, and the horrors it entails are infinitely easier realized. But the Rational Dress Society is not true to its name when it encourages people to adopt a divided skirt which takes all the material of an ordinary petticoat and, certainly, cannot be said to be an improvement on the old style, in appearance, or weight, or freedom of action. This is the advertisement of the "Wilson." It is about "a yard and a half wide round each leg. The pleats are carried up nearly to the waist, but so arranged as to fall outside the legs. Owing to the quantity of stuff required to make it, only very light materials should be used." I do not call that a rational idea in costume. "The Harberton is narrow—about half a yard wide at the ankle—and has a narrow box-pleat round it. This is not continued on the inner side, so as to avoid fullness between the ankles." The Harberton is evidently for the more courageous type of women ; and in face of the despite in which beauty is held by the advocates of women's dress reform, it is evident by the frilled box-pleat that some attempt at ornamentation is attempted on the outside. The innerside of the lady's limb, like the hind legs of our chairs and the backs of our looking glasses and cheffoniers is, to be left undecorated, because it is hoped, like them, it will pass unnoticed. I suppose I have not much courage. I have often rejoiced that I did not live in the days of the early Christians, when martyrdom was the fashion ; and I sincerely rejoice that my belief in the truth of the rational dress movement does not require me to testify by walking out attired in Harberton skirt with its frills only on the outside. The rational system of underclothing is given also in the magazine. As there is a good deal to be said in favour of the Society's work in the simplification of women's dress, I shall give the list of approved underclothing :—Vest and drawers (or combinations) of wool, silk, or the material called cellular cloth ; a bodice of some firm material made high to the throat to support the bust, and enable such garments as fasten round the waist to be buttoned on to it, and the Rational Society's chemise sometimes called the Survival. (I was shown this Survival last year at the Depot, 23, Mortimer Street, and all I shall say about it is, that I do not consider it a good example of the "Survival" of the fittest.) A divided skirt, made in whatever shape or material the individual may prefer ; over this the ordinary dress. As the common dress skirt is indefensible on any grounds of common sense, continues the writer of the list, it should be regarded as a mere concession to an ignorant public and be as light and short as possible. I can quite understand a person who has a yard and a half of material gathered round each leg revolting at having to bear the further burden of a draped skirt ; but I strike for the Survival of the graceful, artistic, flowing folds of draped material that lend themselves to every action of the limbs, that may be had warm in winter and cool in summer, and, provided they are not made foolishly long in muddy weather, are always comfortable. If I fling off anything in obedience to rational dictates, it will not be my calyx, to borrow a simile from the flowers ; but the petals of my corolla that I shall shed, and then closing my calyx as usual I shall pretend that nothing inside is missing. This plan I would recommend to the Rational Dress Society's consideration. Let them encourage women to leave off their surplus petticoats, and linings and paddings ; let them urge the adoption of simply made dresses if they will, but let us be preserved at any cost from trying to make our ideal dress after the odious pattern of the nineteeth century man.

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"What do you think of our painting after seeing the Salon ?" was the question every one put to me while I was doing the Academy for the first time on Monday. Alas ! poor British art ! I had to hem and haw a good deal before I could bring myself to say anything ; and then the only complimentary phrase that occurred to me was in praise of the frames, an arrangement which certainly, as a contrast to French ways, does credit to the English. But the Academy Exhibition is bad this year, and the Salon was exceptionally good, the best for five years, people say, so the comparison is unfair. It is certainly a fact that the Academicians are poorly represented or not at all, that there is a great dearth of compositions, and a scarcity of new names, which comes, of course, from the difficulty that new people have in getting their works hung, while so many as eight pictures are received from each of the favoured exhibitors. The Salon limits each person to two paintings, and this makes them put out all their strength to make the two worth hanging, and besides gives room to the younger workers, who would otherwise have no chance. Before talking of the pictures I must remark that the arrangement of our catalogue is simpler and more convenient; the numbers following each other as the pictures do on the walls, and being subdivided into rooms. In the French catalogue the numbers are given to the painters' names, which are arranged alphabetically. Thus, though one sees at a glance what pictures each person has painted, as they are not hung together, there is a constant strain in hunting up the number of the pictures in which one is interested. The Salon catalogue has one pleasant advantage over ours. It gives the nationality and birthplace of each painter and the names of the masters under whom he has studied, which are the points one generally wishes to know about remarkable people.

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There are a good many interesting portraits in the Exhibition this year, and, as a rule, the men's portraits are the most successful, though from a decorative point of view women ought make better pictures. There is something stronger to take hold of in a man's face (artistically speaking) than in a woman's, and possibly the men are better sitters, that is the way I account for the great difference in the quality of work done by men, who apparently give as much time to men as women models, Richmond, for instance, is very successful in Prince Von Bismarck and fails in Mrs. Ernest Moon. However, his portrait of Viscountess Hood is a marked success as a piece of decorative portraiture. The lady is represented sitting easily in a classic chair, a benign Juno-looking woman in a rich dress that shows her white arms. Carolus-Duran's likeness of M. Pasteur is interesting to every one, and looks as if it were characteristic; but why were the lights in his eyes touched in after varnishing, making two beady white spots that are out of tone with everything.

* * *

Frank Holl exhibits his full number of portraits of distinguished personages—the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C., M.P., Sir Andrew Clark, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as an elder brother of the Trinity House, painted for the Corporation. Earl Spencer is another of Mr. Holl's sitters. He is well done and the likeness excellent, though it gives me the idea of a much older man. Sir William Jenner, Mr. Gladstone, the Hon. Baron Huddleston, and John L. Townsend, of New York, who is the only one not known to fame hereabouts. I daresay, his dollars may be his strong point ; they must be tolerably strong to stand the strain of Mr. Holl's prices, which are not low, I hear. Hubert Herkomer has seven portraits, some good, some specially good, and some indifferent. Mrs. Arthur Sassoon's is the only lady's likeness he exhibits, and it is a pleasant one. Of the compositions, the most striking is Solomon Solomon's Niobe. As a decorative piece Sir Frederick Leighton's is successful in colour, form and composition, but the figures are somewhat lifeless, though full of grace, and the cloudy sky is too obtrusive. A Hopeless Dawn is one of the general favourites. It represents a cottage interior, an old woman who has dropped asleep from watching for the return of the fishermen, and a young girl, who is lying listlessly beside her, having evidently given up all hope of the safety of her beloved. Through the broken window pane blows the fresh morning air, making the candles waste and flicker. Outside is the storm-tossed sea, with its white surf showing in the pale light of dawn. It is painted by Frank Bramley after this suggestion of Ruskin's, "Human effort and sorrow going on perpetually from age to age ; waves rolling for ever and winds moaning, and faithful hearts wasting and sickening for ever, and brave lives dashed away about the rattling beach like weeds for ever ; and still at the helm of every lonely boat, through starless night and hopeless dawn, His hand, who spreads the fisher's net over the dust of the Sidonian palaces, and gave unto the fisher's hand the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven."

* * *

A love letter, by F. Millett, an American painter, is another of the clever things of the year. There is an exquisite attention to detail ; the sideboard of the dining room, in which the story is told, is wonderfully painted; and everything, even to a cut ham, rendered to perfection. The girl, who receives the love letter and is waiting to tell her father of it, when he has finished reading the paper, is the weak point. She is pretty and graceful and well painted, but you see that she is posed. Though she is handling the love letter, you can see that her mind is given to the painter in front of her. This want of unconsciousness is a blemish. Alma Tadema's Heliogabalus and the Roses is a wonderful mistake. There is a splendid show of rose petals, and a great variety of human heads, but no bodies and no room for them, and the picture is altogether as unpleasant in composition as it could be. Dawn, by G. F. Watts, R. A., is charming after his manner : a figure rising from rosy clouds into the golden, sunny air, a bird at her feet and the whole softened by delicate mistiness. The bird, I felt, was in the way. It was the only realistic thing in a picture that was ideal, but altogether the painting was one of the good things of the gallery.

* * *

Mr. Poynter has deserted picture-making for portrait-painting, and though it may pay him better in these bad times, one cannot but regret that he has given up the branch of art that suited him for one for which he, evidently, has no faculty, for his portraits, except one of himself which is not finished, are very unsuccessful; and show that though he may be a clever painter, he has not the gift of rapidly catching an expression, or seizing a likeness with that quickness which is in portrait-painting essential. I have spoken in former notes of several other pictures which I had the pleasure of seeing at the private views. These, of course, have prominent places. There are a great many other paintings that equally deserve mention ; but though the numbers are limited, they are too many for my notes and much too many for people's patience, and the only result of my giving them would be to set Bombay a nodding and make readers say like Christopher Sly, painted by Sydney Muschamp :

"Madam wife, they say that I have dreamed and slept
Above some fifteen years or more."

CONCERT AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE concert at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on Thursday evening last, was a great success, in that it answered the purpose for which it had been got up—namely, the augmentation of the funds of the athletic club. There were about 200 present, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Great credit was undoubtedly due to the honorary secretary for the arrangement of the programme, and the discrimination displayed in the preparation of it. All the pieces were well gone through, and each elicited applause. Miss DeSouza's pianoforte solo, "Caprice Brillantes," was exceedingly well rendered, and her other pianoforte solo, "Caprice Characterisque," as also the duet, sung by her and her sister, entitled "Evening," were well rendered and duly appreciated. Mr. Lamb's two solos, "Will-o'-the-Wisp" and "Trusty as Steel," were sung with great expression, and an encore was responded to, "The Boatsman's Tale" being sung with good effect. Mr. Anderson Clarke, a vocalist of great skill, sang for the first time in public, and Mr. Chisholm was in his usual good form and sang his songs excellently. Miss Carpenter's song, "Auld Robin Gray," and Miss Alice Nicker's solo, "The Reign of the Roses," were well sung. The latter young lady, although somewhat nervous at the commencement, soon became more at ease, and her rich suprano was heard to advantage.

THE LATE COLONEL HAMILTON, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

A GLOOM was cast over the Hyderabad Contingent stations on hearing of the sad death (near Gibraltar) of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hamilton, (Madras I. G. L.) Second-in-command, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, located at Aurangabad. Colonel Hamilton had been ailing for the past fifteen months ; but could not obtain the necessary medical certificate to proceed to Europe. At the end of last year the deceased was transferred to Mominabad—an outlandish station—to be "in charge of the depot," where his symptoms unfortunately became worse. It was only then that he managed to obtain a year's furlough to Europe ; but unfortunately too late. The deceased was very much liked, and great sympathy is felt with the bereaved widow and three children. The name of "Hamilton Saheb" will be long remembered in the 2nd Cavalry, H. C. Last year he opened a printing press in connection with his regiment at Aurungabad, where young girls of the Cavalry are taught to be compositors. While at Aurungabad the deceased, in addition to his own legitimate regimental work, performed the arduous duties of Station Staff Officer, Cantonment Magistrate, and Superintendent of Police, and was, besides, a lay trustee of the Holy Trinity Church.

ACCIDENT ON THE KHANGAON STATE RAILWAY.

A COMMOTION was caused on the evening of the 5th instant, owing to the non-arrival at Khangaon at 5 p.m. of the mixed train from Jalamb. At 6 p.m., the wire was set in motion and the cause ascertained. An open wagon, laden with bamboo matting, from Nagpur, caught fire, and water not being near the wagon its contents were destroyed. A pilot engine from Sheagaon had to render assistance. The fire took place in the second mile from Jalamb. This is the first accident that has taken place on this State Railway since its opening in March, 1870. A European and several native passengers deemed it best to tramp the six miles rather than stay at the fire, as their assistance was not wanted. The train arrived at Khangaon at 8 p.m. The Parsee driver and Guard Tillet did their best to extinguish the fire. On the 31st ultimo, a native was found dead on the line, a few yards from the level crossing at Sheagaon. The evidence showed that the deceased must have been run over during the night by a train.

DEMI-OFFICIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is the meaning of the terms "semi-official" and "demi-official" as employed at times by the Bombay authorities ? I have asked a good many people of my acquaintance, but none of them can give a satisfactory answer. One of them, who is reputed to be awfully clever, says that "demi-official," or demme-official (it is all the same), is a style of language used by military men to their subordinates ; and that "semi-official" is a style of correspondence which allows a man to repudiate his statements if he thinks they are likely to get him into trouble.

These explanations seem clear enough, but, unfortunately, I never can be quite sure when this friend of mine is in earnest and when he is joking. I therefore take the liberty of appealing to you, as editors always know everything.—Yours, &c.,

DEMI-IMPUDENT.

July, 8.

CANON KNOX-LITTLE is at present one of the most popular preachers of the English Church. *Truth* says :—"Canon Knox-Little preached in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on the afternoon of Ascension Day, for eighty minutes, to a congregation which filled every inch of not only sitting, but also of standing, room. Indeed, like Thomas Fuller, the illustrious Savoy chaplain of two centuries ago, he might have re-delivered his sermon to an equally large congregation, which patiently stood in the garden surrounding the chapel, vainly awaiting admittance."

GOKAK, ITS FALLS AND MILLS.

ON a small stone slab, which, in his addendum to the "Imperial Gazetteer," the Collector of Belgaum describes as a monument, the passer-by may read an inscription in neatly wrought letters, explaining the existence of an artificial water channel which crosses the road below him : "The Gokak canal is intended to irrigate portions of Gokak taluka, the Mudhol and Jankhudji States, and of the Bugolkot taluka, Kaldji collectorate. The earthworks from the third to the fourteenth mile were undertaken for the employment of the people during the famine in 1887. For eight months an average of 7,060 people of all ages were employed, the highest number on any day being 15,211. The expenditure was Rs. 1,15,588 in wages and charitable relief, and the value of the work was Rs. 63,485.—H. G. Palliser, Engineer for Irrigation." The first glimpse the railway traveller gains of this extensive irrigation work is at its source, where the course of the serpentine river is impeded by a massive stone weir built on the top of a natural barrier, treasuring up a vast store of water whose means of escape, except in times of flood, is limited to two prescribed channels—one feeding the canal and the other the stream which rushes onward to the Falls some two and a half miles further.

"THE MIGHTY GORGE-BREAKER."

The river which is here impeded is the Ghatprabha—in English, the mighty Gorge-breaker, and surely no more appropriate name could have been given to it. Rising in the Western Ghats it has a frontage of about thirty-five English miles and drains an area above the falls of 1,159 square miles, passing through the southernmost limit of the great trap area of the Deccan. The comparatively level area of the trap flow is here broken by ancient metamorphic rocks rising through it and breaking the river into a series of long reaches with low gradients, intercepted by narrow gorges and steep falls. Near Gokak, about eighty straight miles from its source, it passes almost its final gorge, and rushing down a rapid of fifty-two feet fall, in rather less than half a mile in length, it drops suddenly over an intensely hard quartzite rock precipice, 213 feet deep to its base, and breaks into the granite region. The yearly average rainfall over 300 square miles nearest the Ghats is about 300 inches ; more eastward and over an area of 470 square miles about 100 inches, and near Gokak itself, covering 389 square miles, about 40 inches. The greatest part of this water-supply passes over Gokak Falls in the rainy season from June to November, but during the rest of the year the supply is comparatively small. The whole quantity of water falling on the area drained by the Ghatprabha River above the Gokak Falls is calculated to be no less than 354,440 millions of cubic feet. In the great flood of 1882, 135,000 cubic feet per second passed over the Falls, or the enormous quantity of 37,607 tons in that small space of time ! Government made a storage reservoir, more than eight miles long, by elevating the natural weir across the river at Dhupdal, 2½ miles above the Falls, to which we have referred ; and this in addition to giving the supply of water for the Government irrigation canal also affords water power over the Falls.

UTILISING THE FALLS.

Government was long desirous of utilising this water power to the full for the benefit of the enormous population of this part of the Presidency. Anxious, too, that private enterprise should develop it, Government granted a concession to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., of Bombay, who formed a company at home, with its head-office in London, and which is known as the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company. It had a first capital of £100,000 held principally in London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, and the property it secured consisted of a thousand and ninety-three acres adjoining the Falls, together with the exclusive right to use the water power. The works for the first mill were commenced in January 1886, about two years before the West Deccan Railway, which passes three miles off, was opened. Thus it was that only a very short time ago numerous cases of machinery were delivered in Bombay, destined, before reaching the hands of the engineers who were to erect them, to undergo far stranger experiences than were ever anticipated either by consignee or consignor. From the Prince's Dock they were transhipped to patimars, which carried them down the coast and landed safely at Vingorla. And it was supposed that the hundred and twenty-six miles of road, though the last forty or fifty miles lay through wild rough country, would be a matter of comparatively little difficulty. The manifold eccentricities of the *hackeri-wallas* were intensified for the time being, and the long delay at last pointed the necessity of equipping a search party. Some of the machinery had been delivered, but so terribly broken as to be useless. But this had been conveyed by matter-of-fact cartmen. Their more romantic brethren grew tired of their task. Disgusted with the heaviness of the machinery and the horrible state of the roads, many of them unyoked their bullocks, and leaving the cases and carts on the road, turned their steps homeward. Others threw the cases on the side of the road or into a *nulla*, where they lay until the exploring parties discovered them. The machinery was for the Falls Mills at Gokak, works which derive additional interest from the fact that they are not merely the only turbine mills in India, but that the length of transmission of power in them is said to be the most unparalleled in the world.

THE NEW MILLS.

The mills were constructed by Mr. R. B. Joyner, C.E., Executive Engineer of Belgaum and Dharwar, whose services were lent by Government. The cost of construction was heavy, owing to the great and numerous difficulties which had to be contended with. All adjacent roads and approaches were to be made, and, owing to the excessive hardness of the rock, the channel for diverting the water to the turbines had to be drilled and blasted. Tunnelling, too, became necessary, that interference with the ancient Hindu temples, which came in the way, might be obviated. In England the temples would have been bought up and removed. Here we show more consideration for sentiment and prejudice. During the progress of this part of the work wages rose extraordinarily high. Other departments suffered similarly. All mason's work was paid for at excessive rates. Thus the road bridges, mill building, turbine houses, and so forth, cost very much more than they ought to have done. It was a matter of the utmost difficulty to keep the men at work on the turbine house, for, situated as it is right at the foot of the Falls, during the wet weather it was exposed to the blinding spray from below, and similar unpleasantness and risk attended the cutting of the huge crevice in which the down-take pipe connects the channel with the turbines below. The mill buildings and water-works are all built of the white stone, for which Gokak is famous. The former is an imposing pile, and stands picturesquely on the south bank of the river, on a scrub-covered rise, immediately overlooking the Falls. It stands 450 feet from the face of the cliff, and is built on one flat in three tiers, and will accommodate twenty-two thousand spindles.

THE ROAD AND FERRY.

The road, along which a pair of tonga ponies convey the visitor from the railway to the mills, and cause the dust to fly in blinding clouds, is about three miles in length, and was constructed by the company over rough, barren ground at considerable cost. Suddenly it stops ; for the river here asserts itself, and a pontoon ferry, also constructed by the company, crosses the stream, which is here three hundred feet wide. Either end of the pontoon barge may be blocked so as to form a secure pen for horses or cattle. A strong wire rope, slung from bank to bank, keeps the bridge in position and lessen the labour of the strapping coolies, who draw it alternately from shore to shore. Within half a mile from the Falls, the water to supply the mills is deviated from the channel at the head of the rapids, and is conveyed down a specially-cut channel, six feet by five, and parallel to the river, to the huge wrought-iron or steel pipe, two feet seven-and-a-half inches internal diameter, which is fixed against the cliff at the Falls. This pipe, which is over 180 feet high, passes into the turbine below. The channel is constructed wide enough to suit immediate future requirements, and its entrance is enclosed by massive masonry walls, in which there are two sluice gates, and in an inner wall two others. The intake weir, where the channel commences, is 600 feet long across the river, and about four-and-a-half feet high and four feet at the top. The width of the river here is 1,300 feet, and the river-bed is 1979·05 above the sea-level.

THE TURBINES.

The erection of the turbine machinery was superintended by Mr. G. Ledermann on behalf of the makers, Messrs. Escher, Wyss and Co., of Zurich, Switzerland, an eminent firm of engineers, who pay especial attention to this class of work. The turbine house flour is 3¼ feet above the highest flood level, and 246 feet 8¼ inches below the level of the mill-floor. It is fitted with three turbines, each of 250 horse-power, and pulley wheels, each 12 feet in diameter, all supplied by Messrs. Escher Wyss and Co. The transmission lines from the turbines to the mill are steel wire ropes worked on pulleys, such as have been described. The first action of transmission from turbines to the pier on the edge of the cliff above is 228·31 feet from axle to axle of pulleys, and the total distance from turbine pulley to mill pulley is 668·31 feet, and the mill pulley 227·36 feet higher than the turbine pulley. To reach the turbines the visitor descends a sharp fissure in the rock which Nature seems to have made in anticipation of some such works as these. The descent is laborious but delightful, and the occasional glimpses of the mighty Falls and the roaring torrent below, winding its way through wild picturesque scenery, more than compensate for the fatigue which the visitor cannot but experience. Arrived at the bottom a strange picture of semi-clad natives, bathing or washing their clothing, greets him—a strangely primitive group in close proximity with a work of advanced modern engineering. Inside the turbine-houses the water may be heard rushing with a deafening noise on to the wheels below, whilst round the pulleys the steel ropes revolve with an endless motion which creates the utmost interest and astonishment that it does not bring the middle pier at the top of the cliff crashing down to the valley below. From the pier-house above a lovely prospect greets the eye, and the wildness of the scene is lightened very considerably by the pretty cottage standing in the foreground, where Mr. J. M. Kerr, who has the entire management of the Mill and property, finds a congenial home. But the beauties of the scenery have been already dwelt upon at length in these columns, and doubtless, now that the railway line runs in such close proximity, numbers of persons will visit this lovely region of which so little is at present known. The commercial prospects of the Mill, we understand, are encouraging ; yarns are selling well, and it is expected that ere long new industries, besides cotton-spinning, will be introduced—namely, the manufacture of hemp, sugar, oil, and fibre.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every householder on Malabar Hill will, I think, be ready to pass a vote of thanks to you for the excellent article which appears in your issue of to-day urging the desirability of the establishment of a Municipal market at Chowpatti. You rightly point out how very much it is to the interest of the public that the management of the district markets in this city should be vested in the Corporation. In all the leading towns of Europe the organisation, and effective supervision of the food supply of the people is recognised as one of the most important departments of the local civic government. Here in Bombay no one can visit the Arthur Crawford Markets and the admirable new Municipal Market at Sonapore without being forcibly impressed with their immense practical benefit to all classes and races of the community. Why, therefore, is your advocacy of the advantages which would accrue from the establishment of a new district market limited to the claims of a single, and that the wealthiest, quarter of the city ? Surely, the want of such institutions is more severely felt in the poorer districts, where people have neither butlers, cooks, nor coolie-boys to send out for the purchase of their daily supplies. To the working classes of this city the hardship is great if they have to proceed long distances, and expend much precious time, in order to share in the privileges of buying under the protection of the Municipality. As a special example of one of these neglected districts may be mentioned the populous and growing suburb of Parel. The need of the establishment of a Municipal market north of Byculla Bridge (say in the vicinity of the Victoria Gardens), where meat, fish, and especially the vegetables so largely consumed by the poor could be bought, is certainly not less urgent than the need for the establishment of such an institution under the shadow of Malabar Hill.—Yours, &c.,

CITIZEN.

Bombay, June 8.

GENERAL WHEELER IN THE MUTINY.

AN interesting letter, addressed by General Sir Hugh Wheeler, from Cawnpore, June 4, 1857, to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, and which has never before been published, has been placed at our disposal. In this document General Wheeler complains of the wants of European soldiers and foreshadows the dire events which followed some five weeks later. Two days after the despatch of this letter he was besieged by Nana Sahib, who was joined by the native troops of the garrison. "The whole Christian population," he then wrote to Mr. Gubbins, "is with us in a temporary intrenchment, and our defence has been noble and wonderful, our loss heavy and cruel. We want aid, aid, aid ! Regards to Lawrence" (who probably had either not received or not replied to the document which we here reproduce) :—

"CAWNPORE, June 4, 1857.

"My dear Lawrence,—I have kept you well informed by E. T. of all going on here. You will see by a letter from Ponsonby, which I enclose, the state of Benares. In fact, the evil progresses and the want of Europeans is greatly felt. Trust in *any* of the Native Troops is now out of the question. The 2nd Cavalry, which to my knowledge has been ill-disposed for a long time, is now in an almost acknowledged state of mutiny, and ready to start at any moment for Delhi.

At one time that Regiment stood alone, although disaffection, to some extent, existed in all and it had intended to proceed by the south of the cantonment to the Treasury and make a dash at it, but it is now said that the 1st N. I. is sworn to join, and they now speak of going off this night or the next, doing all the mischief in their power first—this to include an attack on our position. I fear them not, although our means are very small.—Under 200 men of all arms and 69 old soldiers, railway folk and merchants, six 9 Ps., and one 2½ Pr., exclusive of your two guns. I have heard, but know not how correctly, that a small party of the Madras Fusiliers are to be in to-day.

Of course we can offer protection to nothing out of our intrenchments.

It is to be feared that the other two Native Infantry Corps may be carried off by the excitement to join the others. We will do our best.

The Governor-General has appointed Major-General Read Provincial Commander-in-Chief, until the arrival of Lieut.-General Sir Pat. Grant, who has been sent for to Madras. The former is my senior, and I can have no objection to his nomination. The latter is long, very long my junior ; and although, if it please God to grant me life, I will continue in the due performance of my duty to the best of my ability until tranquility is restored ; I shall then take the course which I feel due to my professional character and soldierly feelings.

General Grant is a friend of my own—no doubt a good soldier, but he has not the experience nor the trials that I have had. His connection with Lord Gough has carried him over me on every occasion ; but as long as we were not brought into contact I neither complained nor envied him. I cannot serve under him, and it is a poor return for above fifty-two years of zealous, and I may proudly add, successful service, to be thus superseded.

My name with the Native Army has alone preserved tranquillity here up to the present time, and the difficulties which I have had, and still have, to contend with can only be known by myself. Your late lamented Military Secretary witnessed some of them.

I have been living in a tent in this dreadful weather until yesterday ; I have performed Subaltern's duty in going the rounds at midnight, because I felt that I gave confidence, that I saw all right with my own eyes, and that doing my own duty I had a right to exact it from others.

I write with a crushed spirit, for I had no right to expect this treatment. But, my dear friend, whilst I wear the cloth I will endeavour not to disgrace it.

My service has been extraordinary—with the exception of my two years in Europe, *when unemployed*. I have had but three months' general leave and was never absent on medical certificate. I did forty-one years' regimental duty, for I had no friends, and I have had nothing from Government that it could withhold from me and the whole has been crowned by this act—placing me under the orders of a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, my junior by more than fifteen years and my junior as a General Officer.—Believe me, very sincerely yours, H. M. WHEELER.

P.S.—We got in a lakh of Rupees in the *usual* way, with a Guard of 1 H. and 12 S. from the Treasury, three or four miles distant. I have had thanks *ad nauseam*, but there it stops."

On the 4th July, it will be remembered, Sir Henry Lawrence died from the effects of wounds resulting from the bursting of a shell in his room at the Lucknow Residency, two days previously, while General Wheeler and his handful of Christian residents in the trenches were betrayed and butchered eleven days later.

DEPARTURE OF MR. CANDY FROM KOLHAPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, JUNE 6.

MR. CANDY, the Principal of the Rajaram College, has been appointed to the Principalship of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote. He gave over charge to his successor, Mr. Oliver, yesterday. Mr. Candy was appointed in June, 1880, being the first Principal of the College. Under him the institutions of the High School and College attained great success. During the eight years that he was in Kolhapore he not only made himself popular with the immediate circle in which he moved, but also endeared himself to everybody that came in contact with him.

The Professors and the students of the College and High School and the leading educated gentlemen of the town met yesterday in the College hall to bid farewell to Mr. Candy.

Professor Vakharkar expressed in behalf of the members of the institution their joy at the advancement of Mr. Candy in the educational service, and at the same time gave expression to a feeling of regret at the departure of a kind friend who had lived and moved among them for fully eight years. He dwelt at some length on the gentle treatment that his subordinates had received at Mr. Candy's hands, and the readiness with which he helped them in the execution of their duty. Professor Vakharkar then alluded to the indelible impressions left on the minds of Hindus of this part of India by the distinguished father of the departing Principal. His life-long exertions for the good of India, and especially for the spread of knowledge in this country, were mentioned with gratitude and admiration. He concluded his speech by expressing a hope that sound health and complete success in life might ever attend Mr. Candy.

Raosaheb Vishvanathrao Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., Acting Chief Judge and member of the Council of Administration, said that he had not himself the good fortune of being a pupil of Mr. Candy. He therefore could not speak from personal experience. He learned, however, from time to time from his young friends that Mr. Candy was all along very kind to them. Without deprecating the administration of the High School before the appointment of Mr. Candy, Mr. Gokhale observed that a new element had altogether been added to the education of students, namely, physical training. A sound body and sound mind were the standard of a good education, and Mr. Candy had fulfilled, or at any rate had laboured hard, and with a great deal of success, to reach this standard. Mr. Candy had given evidence of his administrative skill during his Principalship of the College, and the choice of Government has fallen on the right person in this appointment of Mr. Candy to the Principalship of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote. He would have to deal with tender minds, minds little accustomed to rough treatment and rude company. His experience here in connection with the Sardar's class would serve him in good stead at Rajkote. In the end Mr. Gokhale said that on occasions when he came in contact with Mr. Candy he had been thoroughly satisfied with the kind and gentle treatment that he had received from him.

Mr. Bijapurkar, one of the graduates who received his education in the Rajaram College till his first B. A., dwelt at some length on the spirit of charity and self-sacrifice manifested by Mr. Candy during his Principalship. Sometimes he helped students by paying a portion of their fees, and he had made to the Council a proposal that senior students might be admitted on half the usual rate of fees.

Mr. Candy thanked the speakers for the kind manner in which they had spoken of him, and spoke highly of the cordial support which he had received in the performance of his duties in connection with the College. He thanked his pupils for the appreciation that they had shown of his work. Alluding to the little blot of the P. E., he said that it would be soon wiped away if the students worked with Mr. Oliver with as much zeal as they had done with him. Regarding his own departure he remarked that a thing remaining long in one place grew rusty. He therefore hoped that all rust would vanish during the six months that he would be away. Thanking all for their good wishes, Mr. Candy resumed his seat amid cheers.

Pan-supari, *attar*, *gulab*, and flowers were then distributed, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for Mr. Candy and Mr. Oliver.

At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Candy's pupils, past and present, held a social gathering in honour of their departing Principal.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE *Fortnightly Review* contains an article by Mr. W. M. Torrens, graphically describing the horrors of the East African Slave Trade. He writes :—

A SHAME AND A SIN.

Time out of mind there indeed existed a sad and shameful traffic across the Indian seas, all along the coast from the mouth of the Zambesi to that of the Nile, in men, women and children of the uncivilised races for domestic use in the Ottoman and Persian Empires. As it little, if at all, resembled the wholesale business in bondage done during the eighteenth century, its extent and enormity attracted little European notice, and except in missionary reports and traveller's notes the subject was hardly mentioned. Turkish vices and brutalities were intermittently made the theme of political reproach and invective ; but with the fluctuations of party, inquiry into a repulsive subject died away, and it was not until we became responsible in various ways for the better Government of Egypt that the question began to trouble the popular mind whether some means ought not to be sought for putting an end to the widespread abominations which we could no longer affect to disbelive. What Speke and Livingstone, Stanley and Gordon, and a score of other writers had denounced a shame or sin, became the subject of consular and political reports to Downing Street, and every new functionary, military or civil, sent to advise or aid the feeble Government of Cairo, was filled with instructions to do whatever might be most judicious towards the ultimate extirpation of the slave system. Mr. Alfred Butler, while acting as tutor to the sons of the present Khedive, had many opportunities of ascertaining the true state of feeling on the subject among Egyptian functionaries, and of learning the truth as to the extent to which importation and sale is commonly though clandestinely carried on. In a lively and instructive volume he has given numerous details, for the most part verified in personal converse with Tewfik himself, whom he wholly acquits of willing toleration of the hateful system, or indifference to the cruelties inextricably woven therewith, and which, as a fellow of Brazenose, he revolts from telling in the vulgar tongue.

TEWFIK'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SLAVE TRADE.

When Tewfik was shown an account, furnished by an English resident at Jeddah, of the increase of the traffic there since Gordan quitted the Soudan, he said he thought it likely, and very much deplored it ; but when Mr. Malet suggested the issue of a sudden Proclamation declaring all slaves to be free, he declined, not from want of inclination, but because it was beyond his power to effect such a revolution, by the despotic exercise of his will. "The difficulty," observes Mr. Bulter, "is that slavery is so interwoven not only with the harem system, but with the very religion of the moslem, that it could not be withdrawn without unravelling the whole social fabric." Tewfik himself would never buy a slave, and he always pays wages to those belonging to his father's establishment which he was obliged to take over, besides providing them with food and clothing. He complained that in England great mistakes were made upon the most notorious aspects of the case. Riaz Pasha, who was known to have a house full of slaves, not one of whom had wages, received a letter from Sir Rivers Wilson complimenting him on his seal in the cause of abolition ; for he had been to England, and contrived to wheedle people there into a belief in his philanthropy. But the Khedive said similar illusions prevailed in England, he believed, regarding Turkey, where it was imagined that the sale of imported slaves had of late years been actually put down because the public mart had been suppressed. At Pera the traffic was as brisk as ever, the price of a fair Circassian being £300. To the suggestion that abolition would be difficult on the shores of the Red Sea, while the demand in Turkey and Asia Minor notoriously prevailed, he replied, "It will be very difficult but not impossible ; it shall be done." This was in 1881 ; seven years have come and gone and the evil practice still remains, not indeed wholly unchecked, but utterly uneradicated and unaltered.

Another native Ruler, acting under English influence, was, in the same year 1881, doing what in him lay to discountenance the Arab raids in Central Africa, and to wean his people from the usury of blood by the prospect of humane and honest trade. The story of the late Sultan of Zanzibar is well known.

THE LATE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Vice Consul Holmwood reported in 1876, that during the year thirty thousand slaves had passed north through Pangani, and that of these at last fifteen thousand had found their way from Quiloa to the island of Pemba. Some good men had feared that in proportion as the direct means of exportation were checked, the transport by land would be increased, in search of other places of export ; and that the suffering of the captives would be aggravated thereby. The treaty negotiated with the late Sultan, in 1873, for preventing shipment of negroes to Arabia and elsewhere, promised in the following years to be effectual. But it could not be denied that resort was frequently had to the other alternative by the traders, namely, by driving their victims in chaingangs northwards hundreds of miles, as far sometimes as the Somali country, whereby the mortality was greatly augmented. Above four thousand slaves marched in this manner from the interior fell under the personal observation of Vice Consul Elton in 1873, during the journey he was ordered to make for the purpose of inquiry in certain districts. Mr. Holmwood's visit to the equatorial region convinced him that the land transit have been fully organised there, and his statistics showed that another form of the evil had sprung up in lieu of that we hoped we had suppressed. Lord Derby directed the Consul-General to re-investigate the matter. The result was a report stating his belief that though in 1875 the numbers might have been somewhat overstated, the totals by land and sea for the following year would be greater still. Consul Kirk could himself name the owners of not less than a thousand negroes that had been sent to Pemba during a succession of months, and he thence inferred that many times that number had been smuggled abroad ; and the use he made of it was to obtain from the Sultan of Zanzibar by treaty the public abolition of slavery in the northern third of his dominions and the blocking of the land route north of Lamo. But the Sultan's subordinates, and the wealthier class of his subjects, were opposed to the anti-slavery policy to a man.

TRAGIC FATE OF CAPTAIN BROWNRIGG.

In December 1881, Colonel Miles reported from Zanzibar that after visiting the Comoro Islands he

doubt remained with him that they were favourite depots of the inhuman trade, and that Seyyid Ali, their Ruler, found his interest in its open encouragement. He there learned the tragic fate of Captain Brownrigg and several of his men, in an attempt to detain a slaver of 170 tons, showing French colours, off the coast of Pemba. It would seem that the unresisted seizure of the pirate vessels had misled Captain Brownrigg to the conclusion that armed resistance was seldom, if ever, to be anticipated; and that cruising off Pemba in his pinnace with but eight European hands, he sighted the dhow, not choosing to raise any question of international difficulty, he forbade his men showing their arms, and, wearing his uniform, went on board the suspected ship. While looking at her papers the nakhoda made a signal to his men, who poured a volley into the pinnace and boarded her before they could reply. Left alone to defend himself, Brownrigg shot two of his assailants, but at length sank under twenty sabre wounds. The native seamen, jumping overboard, escaped. The stoker and a native servant, who survived, managed to pick up some of their fugitive companions and bring the pinnace into harbour. Brownrigg unquestionably owed his death to his punctiliousness. Out of deference to the French flag he refrained from arming his men, his intention being to verify her papers and the use of the French flag. Had he armed his men, the result would have been different. The Arab master, one Hindi-bin-Khotum, was a pretended French subject, who had been lately released from prison on an unproven charge of slave-dealing. The Sultan at once ordered a force to surround the place where the crew of the dhow, panic-striken at what they had done, were hiding on the coast of Pemba. After a desperate resistance they were made prisoners, and their chief died of his wounds. The French Government expressed their deep regret at the tragic events reported, and repeated their assurance that their naval officers continued to receive strict orders to prevent the misusing of the colours of the Republic by the slave-dealers. But M. Gambetta, in his despatch on the subject, reiterated the expressions so often employed: "When we pointed out to the Cabinet of London the serious inconveniences which would, in our opinion, be entailed by the proceedings they had suggested, we requested them to send categorical orders to their agents at Zanzibar of such a kind as would leave no doubt in their minds of the firm intention of her Majesty's Government to strictly observe, with regard to vessels flying our flag, the rules laid down in the instructions concerted between England and France for the verification of the flag of suspected vessels." The reply was only that our complaints had been brought to the notice of the Admiralty. But the special commission asked for (though temporary) to board dhows under the French flag, in order to search for the murderers of Captain Brownrigg, could not be granted without infringing the principles laid down in the joint instructions.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE KHEDIVE.

By a convention with the British Government the present Khedive undertook that the buying and selling of human beings should be declared illegal, and that any Acts of the kind should be visited with severe penalties after the year 1884. Tewfik at one time entertained the idea that he could abbreviate the period thus denoted. Riaz Pasha and other ministers strongly objected, and said the difficulties would be insurmountable. Mr. Butler, to whom he communicated his half formed design, assured him that there was nothing he could do which would enlist so much the sympathy of the English public and gain him credit throughout Christendom. Riaz invoked the sanction of the Koran, which he said permitted slavery; but the Khedive, who said he had studied its precepts more closely, contended that the Prophet only meant to permit the retention in bondage of captives taken in war, and that his words, fairly construed, did not warrant the stealing or capturing of foreigners, or the selling of dependents of both sexes for the mere sake of gain. The Koran enjoins that if a slave has behaved honestly and faithfuly, he may have his freedom, and that his master shall even give him money wherewith to get his living for a time after his manumission. This, of course, cannot be taken without limit or condition, but it sufficiently confutes the allegation frequently put forward that the unrequited labour of large classes of the community and their subjection to the caprice and pleasure of the opulent few, is part and parcel of Islam. When it came to the point of framing the decree there was reason to fear that the populace might be fooled into regarding sudden and absolute emancipation as a blow levelled at Mahommedanism at the instigation of England. The Sheikhel Islam was asked to issue a *fetwah* explaining away the textual difficulty, but he obstinately refused, and the dread of affronting the popular belief resumed its wonted sway.

Other attempts had frequently been made to induce native Rulers to declare against importation into their territories, by land or sea, of the subjects of other states in the condition of bondage. The courageous part consistently taken by the late Sultan of Zanzibar is well known; and his successor, there is reason to hope, may tread in his footsteps. But the extent of influence for good possessed by the island chief over the lawless tracts on the mainland, once claimed in subjection by the Imaum of Muscat, has passed away; and Zanzibar itself contains many persons of Arab lineage, habits, and traditions, accustomed to the luxury of numerous dependents and to the exercise of despotic control over them, who look upon the movement against slavery as a species of fanaticism not worth arguing against, a mere mischievous craze subversive of the privileges and enjoyments of ruling castes. Unless, therefore, the Germans make it unmistakably known that in the large colonial domain they have taken over between the second and tenth degrees of latitude, they are determined that kidnapping, slave caravans, baracoons near the shore, and petty harbours for shipping human cargoes at night, shall cease to defile their land, the presence of a British Consul-General having the friendliest relations with the new Sultan will be able to affect little towards clearing the interlying channel of the black-rovers and their spoil.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A DHOW IN THE GULF OF OMAN.

The intrepid cupidity of the slavers trading to Persia and Arabia brought them frequently within the grasps of British cruisers at the entrance to the Gulf of Oman. In September, 1885, the Mahbrook, having seventy three slaves on board, forty-nine males and twenty-four females, from the south coast was captured by Captain Valentine, who had been detached on this special service by commander Dowding, to watch the coast near Ras-el-hadd. No resistance was offered when the dhow was boarded, and she was brought to Muscat for adjudication. The Consul there, Colonel Miles, reported that the owners of the slaves were not on board, but had shipped that human cargo at Misimbati in the custody of eight care-takers, and had paid eight dollars a head freight intending to land most of them at Soor. The girls were of a better class, and were destined for the harems of Arabia. Temporary shelter was provided for all until the arrival of H. M. S. Ranger whose commander, Captain Pipon, undertook to convey the greater number of them to Bombay, where opportunities were found for placing them respectably in the way of earning their livelihood. The remainder were distributed to suitable persons, under consular supervision at Muscat. It was confessed by the Nakhoda of the dhow that he knew it was wrong to ship slaves, but being in debt to the owner, Joomah bin Syed, who lived at Misimbati, he was obliged to do as he was told. The Mahbrook was an old boat which had been built on the African coast, and was bought two years before for 350 dollars.

From various sources of information, Miles was convinced that the vessels usually employed in the hateful traffic were of little value, being worn-out craft that had been used for the other purposes, and only fitted to make their passage in fair weather when overcrowded, and liable to founder when overtaken by a storm. It was believed that a large consignment of African slaves, of whose furtive embarkation Sir John Kirk had given notice to the consular authorities, had never reached its destination, there being only certain periods of the year when such ventures could be safely made. If so, all the easier would it be to provide a sufficient force for the police of the sea during the first monsoon breezes in April and May, when it is but too certain that the heavy laden dhows are most frequently sent on their hazardous voyage. Colonel Miles concludes his valuable despatch with the significant comment that the transactions he describes have placed beyond doubt "that the East African slave-trade had revived and was then in full swing.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Lieut Gerram, in the steam-cutter belonging to the Reindeer, boarded a dhow on the 20th May, 1886, of Ras Madraka, in the Persian Gulf, and found on board two Swahili men kidnapped by the Nakhoda at Muerka, on the Afrian Coast. Two Somali men on their way to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and who had paid three-dollars each for their passage, bore testimony to the ill-treatment of the others by the crew; and they would have been, no doubt, sold as slaves on the arrival of the dhow at Al-Kadhrah, on the Batnah seaboard of Arabia, their profession of faith as Mahomedans being no protection. When the steam-launch hove in sight the Nakhoda offered the captives eight dollars each if, when the vessel was boarded, they would say they were part of the crew, and promised to land them at Muscat. The officer charged with inspecting the north east coast of Arabia, with whom Lieut Gerram served, concluded his report for the season by the admission that "they had not been successful in capturing dhows with slaves in them, but he was sure that they were landed to the south-westward of Ras Madraka." There was a village about a mile inland where there was said to be a slave market, fifteen miles north of Ras Shebab, and the dealers had an arrangement with the Bedoins, giving up a percentage of slaves to them in return for a safe pass to Soor, a central depot for stolen human goods.

The Indian Government approved the suggestion that the Oman coast should be watched by an adequate naval force, but it would seem that other duties occupied the fleet during the spring of 1886, and that few vessels were to spare for the function thus indicated.

CAPTURE OF A DHOW BY THE WOODLARK.

In June a dhow with twenty one slaves on board was captured by H. M ship Woodlark, stationed off Ras-el-Hadd. Lieutenant Ballard took his prize to Muscat, where she was condemned to be broken up, while the rescued Africans were handed over to the political agent, Colonel Mockler. Admiral Richards reported at the end of August that in the three preceding months that of thirty two vessels engaged in the forbidden traffic which had been seized by the ships and boats under his command twenty-six had been condemned by the vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, three at Muscat, and three had been released. "The gross tonnage of the vessels captured was 1,200 tons, and the number of slaves liberated was 263, exclusive of fugitives who claimed the protection of the flag. From the reports of the officers who had been engaged in the duty of the suppression of the slave trade during the year, and other sources of information, it does not appear that there was any diminution in the traffic. The number of captures made were small owing to the inadequacy of the force which he had been enabled to station upon the division, and to the fact that the cruisers had been for the most part diverted to other duties. There was always a constant demand for slaves on the fine spice island of Pemba, and the export thither from the mainland was more or less continuous throughout the year. An additional vessel was detailed to reinforce the Persian Gulf division of three cruisers in the autumn of 1885, and so well was the work done under the able direction of Commander H. W. Dowding that four cruisers with their boats, having 700 miles of coast to watch, boarded between 1st September and 25th October 387 dhows. The Gulf of Aden was reported tolerably free from the clandestine commerce: not so the Red Sea. Admiral Richards says that slaves were still brought, in 1886, to within a few miles of the coast near Tajourra, and then taken overland to the south of Assab Bay, whence they were shipped for Jeddah and other Red Sea ports." A Swedish medical missionary had travelled to within ten miles of the coast, in the preceding April, with a caravan of about seven hundred slaves, all children except three. They had been captured or purchased, and were intended for the Jeddah market. The boys had nearly all been made eunuchs.

MORE WORK TO BE DONE.

In fine, all testimonies concur in support of the great truth, that the redemption of Central Africa from degradation and danger can only come by the growth inwards from the seaboard of civilization and commerce attendant on and sustaining the security of property and of life. In his solitary dreams Pitt looked wistfully to that great end which he failed to make others recognize; but he saw it afar off, and was glad. Palmerston, in his own way, did what he could to hasten its approach; Livingstone and Stanley and Gordon in theirs; and a cloud of witnesses and a host of workers have, besides, contributed each in his turn. But there is no denying that until a firm and infrangible belt is made to encircle negro-land, its safety cannot be assured; and experience has shamefully shown that European jealousies, if not laid to sleep, will always mar the consummation. It is no use railing about the matter; our business as a nation is to stimulate our rulers to deal with it as alone it can be dealt with, and to enable them to do so. The new ambition of African colonization by one or more of the Continental Powers holds out a prospect of success never known before. Far from squabbling about positions on the coast or preferences in land, it should be the policy of each colonizing people to bivouac for common safety on the shore, to associate for common assurance in ways of lawful trade, and to fraternize politically in consular and commercial relations for the extinction of the barbarian foe. There is more work to be done in the development of native agriculture and native improvement of all kinds than would be done by all of us for generations to come; and England, in right of her suzerainty of the Cape settlements, and of her paramount influence (if one must not call it protectorate) in Egypt, is bound especially to set the example.

EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

A LETTER addressed to Dr. George Smith, the foreign secretary of the Free Church of Scotland, has been received from the Rev. Dr. Kerr Cross, on the plateau between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, dated January 27 last. Dr. Cross writes:—

When I got back from Bandavie I found that the little white community under Consul Hawes had attacked M'loze's village at Mpata with a great measure of success, but that they had been unable to drive him out of the country. The native allies failed them, and the ammunition was nearly gone. Mr. John Moir and W. Sharpe, the hunter, I found wounded. The former had a gunshot wound in his left thigh, and the other one in his right ankle. Fortunately neither was very serious, and with proper care will soon be beyond danger. A council meeting of all was held to decide as to what steps should be taken in the circumstances. Both Consul Hawes and Consul O'Neill advised us all to leave the country for six months, and return in that time with more guns and plenty of ammunition. Against this others argued that if we left the country, even for six months, it meant the abandoning of both the mission and the trade of the company, and the leaving of whole tribes of people to the mercy of these Arab robbers. Those most interested opposed most the abandoning of the country. At last the following was agreed to:—That if Mr. John Moir would promise to send up by the end of April, 1888, men and ammunition, Mr. Monteith and Mr. Nicoll, as representing the company, and I, as representing the mission, would go north to Chirenje, and take as many native allies as we could with us, and fortify ourselves there. (Mr. Bain was not included in this, as he was previously invalided home.) After much discussion of the subject this was agreed to, the Consuls and all others going south kindly offering us all their ammunition, that we might be as well armed for self-defence as possible. In my own opinion this was a wise step. Had we all left the country the Arabs would have taken fresh heart, would have destroyed our houses and property at Chirenje, and have ravaged the native tribes. I sent a copy of the agreement which Mr. Moir signed. Two days after the above decision the Consuls went south in the Ilala, and we left for Chirenje. Mr. Bain came north with us to Chirenje, as he was somewhat improved in health, and was anxious to see his property (at that time scattered on the hills behind Chirenje) before he left for home. We reached Murieu-Wandas Gully a fortnight ago, and were rejoiced to find the mission property intact. When we got all our goods together we were pleased to find that the mission had not lost a cent, while both Mr. Bain and myself had lost somewhat—mine to the extent of a few pounds. Since arriving here we have been busy conversing with native chiefs, and erecting a wooden stockade around our school as a place to which we may flee should we be attacked by the Arabs before relief comes. We have been much cheered within the last fortnight by learning in the first place that nearly all the natives (in fact I do not know an exception) are on our side from Nyassa to Tanganyika. The native villages are breathing out slaughter against the Arabs. Further we are cheered by learning that it is only a very small section of the Arabs that have committed this great wrong on the white community; indeed, true Arabs spurn M'loze and his party and refuse to call them Arabs, and say they are little better than the natives. In fact, M'loze and all the chiefs of the villages mixed up in this affair are merely men from the Zanzibar coast who live by plunder. We are assured by true Arabs, one of whom, called Madze, is presently with us, M'loze has been for years in debt, and that the plot was laid to take Ukonda country, and thereafter to murder the white men and rob them of their goods. I am very much concerned as to what action I should take in the affair. Up till now I have been entirely free from fighting. I remained at Chirenje for fully two months entirely alone during the war, often for three or four weeks cut off from all communication with my fellow countrymen, and I only left the mission when I had to bolt for my life, having received a letter assuring me that the white community had fled from Nkonde, and native report said a party of Arabs was on its way to cut me off. I am inclined to take this position, offering my services to all as a surgeon, but refusing to fight unless the mission station is attacked—that is, I will take no action in offensive measures.

Truth asks:—"Can anything be more petty and paltry than the Duke of Westminster cancelling an invitation to dinner that he had sent to Mr. R. Spencer, because that gentleman had been a guest of the Eighty Club on the day that the Club was entertaining Mr. Parnell? It is, if possible, more despicable than his having induced Mr. Gladstone to sit for his portrait, and then sold the portrait at a handsome profit, to show his contempt for the man who had made him—without one merit in the world beyond the adventitious one of having inherited an immense fortune—a Duke. The impudence of the man, in thinking that he can dictate to his guests those whom they are to meet at Clubs and at other persons' houses, is only equal to the absurdity of his putting himself forward as the opponent of boycotting in Ireland, and at the same time seeking socially to boycott those who do not allow him to select their acquaintances. And this is one of our hereditary legislators!

IN a lecture to the students of the Royal Academy of Music, the new principal, Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, pointed out that the musician was but poorly equipped who set out on his career in the character of a "one-sided specialist." The lecturer especially warned his pupils against the cultivation of one particular school of composition, to the exclusion of others, which undoubtedly had a claim upon their attention, and also impressed upon them the necessity for a general literary and scientific culture, outside the range of their own art. It may be that the young musician requires to be reminded of this truth more than the aspirants to excellence in other branches of art, being prone to imagine that triads, diminished intervals, and the like, are alone worthy of consideration. This self-concentration in a delightful art is productive of narrow-mindedness, and numerous instances could be cited of clever musicians being deplorably ignorant in other respects. Notable cases, on the other hand, can be quoted to show that the most intimate knowledge of music is compatible with general culture and broad artistic sympathies. Liszt, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Berlioz, among the dead, and Gounod and Verdi, among the living, are eminent examples."

THERE is an ancient maxim which architects and builders well know, that before beginning to build they should first estimate the cost; but there are many cases to show that if would-be litigants only went and did likewise before venturing upon legal quicksands, they would be equally as wise and not quite so sad. A country gentleman, of Shropshire, and a greasy-pole-climber of the same county fell out last year over a jubilee leg of mutton, the difficulty being that the joint was eaten before the point was settled whether it was fairly won. The country gentleman opened fire on a charge of theft, but this fell through, and the greasy-pole-climber replied with a suit for damages, which were granted to the amount of £50. The county gentleman appealed, and, no malice being proven, his appeal was sustained. There the matter rests; but only consider how many legs of mutton might have been bought out of the costs of all this wrangle, and only think how much pleasure would have been given if it had all been spent on fair and square greasy-pole-climbing!

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 8.—Pressure has decreased slightly in the Peninsula. It has increased over the whole of Northern India. The rise is unusually rapid in Upper India, and varies from one to two-tenths in pressure. The distribution is hence considerably altered; gradients are much smaller in North-West India, and an area of high pressure lies at the foot of the hills in the Western Districts. In the North-West Provinces the pressure is lowest in Sind, and, though low, runs from Sind to West Bengal. The monsoon winds are blowing steadily on the West Coast, and general rain has fallen from Cochin to Bombay. Mangalore reports 4 inches; Bombay, 3; Goa and Karwar, 2; and Cochin, 1. Rain also fell in Burma, the Bengal hill stations, Upper India, and adjacent plain districts. Tounghoo received 2 inches; Dhubri, Patna, Meerut, Ranikhet, and Simla, 1. The monsoon is hence established on the West Coast as far north as Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	......	0 28	0 14	2 55
June 7, Thursday......	1 49	1 33	1 10	1 62
" 8, Friday.........	2 0	1 87	1 93	......
Total..	3 49	3 48	3 17	4 17
Total corresponding date of last year...	6 94	7 57	7 25	7 38

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 11.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. High Court re-opens.
" 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
" 14.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde. Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
" 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Coronation Day.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races.
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms. Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

VISITORS' LIST.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Lieutenant A Cragg, 2nd D L I, Poona
* Mrs Oldham and family, Saharanpore
* Mr A Atkinson
* Mr Thompson
* Mrs L Reid, London
* Lieut A Shelly, RA, Simla
* Mr White, CS
* Capt Cooper, R Fusiliers
* Lieut C Carr, R Fusiliers
* Lieut P England, R Fusiliers
* Mr W Hichens, Akola
* Mrs and Miss Boyle, England
* Lieut Nice, RA, Poona
* Mr D Kennedy
* The Misses Kennedy
* Mr and Mrs Hexton, Surat
Mr C R Brendon, Rutnagiri
* Mr G Gibson, MD, Kamptee
* Mr J K Grainger
* Mr R Schoboda, Mount Aboo
* Mr H Bedford
Mr H Derry, Poona
Mr H Coggan, Poona
* Lieut-Col LeM, Cary, London
* Mr F W Bedcock, London
* Mr E Maloney, London
* Mr R Younghusband, London
* Mr and Mrs F Fryer, London
* Mr E H Gregory, London
* Capt Rossetter
* Mr F Brewster
* Mr J Summers, Bhusawal
Mr E Young, London
Mr Madge, Liverpool
* Mr Johnson, 13th L Infantry, Liverpool
* Miss Shaw, Surat
* Miss Roberts, Surat
* Rev and Mrs Boyd
* Mr A Pauces, CS, Dharwar
* Lieut and Mrs Hazelgrove, Karachi
* Miss Hazelgrove, Karachi
* Miss Moore
* Rev R Scott
* Mr and Mrs F Ashpitel, Madras
* Rev W Beatty, Surat
* Rev T McAulis, Surat
* Miss MacGeorge, Ahmedabad
* Miss Sullivan, Ahmedabad
* Miss Beaty, Broach
Lieutenant E U Marrett, 2nd Cav, HC, Aurungabad
* Mr and Mrs J A McIver, Alibag
* Miss Mc'Kee, Surat
* Capt Legget, Bombay
* Capt Howett, Bombay
Mr F Place
Lieutenant S Craster, RE, Bombay
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Mr F Weston
Comr, W Morrison, RN, H M S Sphinx
Senior Lieut R Fraser, RN, H M S Sphinx
Lieutenant E Travers, RN, H M S Sphinx
Lieutenant J Pocock, RN, H M S Sphinx
Mr B Mathias (Paymaster), H M S Sphinx
Mr W Pryn, RN, H M S Sphinx
Mr W Gay, RN, H M S Sphinx
Mr W Jones, RN, H M S Sphinx
Mr A Schnable, Bombay
Mr E Armstutz, Bombay
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Mr R Webb, Bombay
Mr N Cresswell, Bombay
* Mr C MacConkey, Bombay
Mr Barrett, IM, Bombay
Mr J Hall, Bombay
Mrs Hewett, Bombay
Miss Hewett, Bombay
Lieut-Col N Stewart, Bombay
Mr G Mackrow, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer reduced to 32 deg. Fah.	29·606
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind.*	SSW, SSE, SSW, W, SSW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	387
Fall of rain	1·62
Total for during month	2·20
" " year	4·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	1·29

* From midnight to midnight.

THE death of Professor Leone Levi has awakened considerable interest, alike in mercantile and religious circles. The learned Professor had long been conspicuous in the English Presbyterian Church, and only a week before his death did he resign the positions of trust and authority, with which he had been honoured in that communion. Friends hoped that with rest he might gradually recruit his wasted energies, but death came more quickly than was anticipated. Born in Ancona in the summer of 1821, Professor Levi was an Italian Jew, and united in himself many of the best qualities of both nations. He had a genius for finance, and his services to the commerce of England have been of no mean order. The Professor's labours in international law were inspired by the noblest purpose, and by his death the country has lost an able and accomplished statist whose capacity for figures was made subservient to advancing the brotherhood of the race.

MOTHER SHIPTON's prophecy seems in a fair way of attainment. It is not in America, but in France, that the idea of its accomplishment has originated; but M. Jorrs, the scientific adventurer who is preparing to risk his own life, the lives of five companions, and the sum of £8,000, proposes to embark at New York. Stimulated by the inspiration to be derived from such close association with Yankee enterprise, M. Jorrs expects to wing his flight across the Atlantic in the marvellously short space of 3½ days, travelling at a speed somewhat greater than the Flying Scotchman express. Should an American blizzard be blowing, however, there is no saying what speed may be attained. M. Jorrs is uncertain whether he will land in Ireland; but it is consolatory to know that, should he miss the Emerald Isle, the Hebrides, or the Orkneys in his rocket-like course, we shall at any rate hear of him somewhere "in Norway and Sweden," the reader being left to infer that the air-ship will either be impaled on a promontory stuck in a fjord, or landed on a glacier. The prospective pleasures of modern travel are certainly very great.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	861¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£ 100	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000		all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 25		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	825		185	Nil.	52
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	760
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	117½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	..	505
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	68
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7½
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		7
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	377
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	R 9	260
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Rs. 50	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,210x
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	..	90

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 15	190
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	500	Rs. 45	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	600	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	615

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,110
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,325	100	100	Rs. 4	102
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	60	1,000	1,000	..	—
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	915
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,005
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	780
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	680
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	300	Rs. 500	505
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	785
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	195
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 / 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	770
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,260
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2½	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		42½
Increased	1,483	250	25	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	—	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,150
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	715
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,040
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,500
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	525
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	162½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	,000	1,000	R .0	1,575
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,330
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	390
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	553
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	1,010
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,080
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,080
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	100
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10 / 0	,000	Rs. 55	1,220
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	610
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	260
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	..	400
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000		—	675

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99¼
Four-and-a-half per cent.	105¾
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil.
Paris Municipal Loan	215
Port Trust Bonds	96

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate
London Banks	On demand		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4¼ to 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do	do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do Credit	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs	3 Do	do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-32
Do	60 days	do.	99¾
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do.	..
China	60 Do.	do.	122

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12
Carolus	" 250
Mexican Dollars	" 222¼
Five-Franc Pieces	" 291
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 106-7
Gold Leaf	" 23-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-11
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-5
Pekin	" 23-2

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1888.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	150
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	930
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	130
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1 p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2 p.ct.	135
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	107
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES,

Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	..
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	100
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	100
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,630
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£15	......	16
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	910
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,60
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	20
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	305
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	64
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	83
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	172
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	98
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	120
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	108
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	62
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	84
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	115
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	128
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	46
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	75
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	216
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	63
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	208
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	86
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	75
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	111
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	111
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	70
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	90
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	124
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	64
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	123
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	123
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	105

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam)	100		Lqdn
Amluckie	100	8 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	75
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	90
Bengal (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	13p. ct. a	198
Do. contributory	100	13p. ct. a	98
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	40
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	41
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	23
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	35
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam)	90	4 p. ct. a	45
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5 ad.-int. a	73
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6 p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	6 p. ct.	54
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	45
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nm
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	69
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	60
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	115
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. a	65
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	30
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	5 p. ct.	60
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	210
Lalatoora (Sylhet)	100	3½ p. ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. a	60
Loobah	100	12 p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	85
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	39
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	23
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	8ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	18 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	3 p. ct. c	80
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	55
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	70
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	30
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	87
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	2p. ct. a	57
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. a	80
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarree (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 ad.int.	105
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	183
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	18
Washabari W. Dooars	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,200,000
PAID-UP............................£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours. Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course or a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5: postage 4 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 5; postage free.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL... ... ... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND... ... ... £225,000.

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates, which can be ascertained on application.

All Letters should be addressed and Remittances made Payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...................... „ 182,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 4 per cent.
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines. The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England and by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul Junction a c	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ..	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver		Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Dadur	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
ion	Chanenee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Soorla	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannaha	Khundwa c b	Kurjutab	Damergaum
Deewa	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junction a b	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdha
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowleea	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaum	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Salgaon
Khurde	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Barsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rda	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Sholapur a c
Niphar	Bagra	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Lessulgaum	Semri	Boreball	Kurubkam
Munmar	Sohaspooread	Deckaal and Bheegwan	Doodneh
Nandgauma	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goodoor
Naidongree	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warengaum	Shahabad a b c
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi
Galna	Bobanee	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Yedrherry
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Mussawuda	Kurak Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee		Jullumb	Chicksoogoor
Julgaum		Sheagaum	Raichor

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc a	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandure	Shankarpalli	Secunder-abad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or c From 5 to 13 minutes for Refreshment. 30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

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COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES

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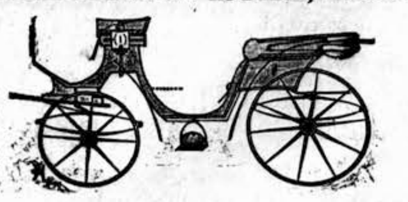

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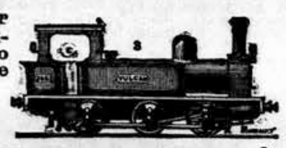

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

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Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

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"MOLLISCORIUM,"

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HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL — REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

SWEET AS CREAM! CHILDREN LIKE IT!

The Best Cure for DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF APPETITE, ANÆMIA, and similar diseases ARISING from RESIDENCE IN THE TROPICS, is COD LIVER OIL. Most persons, however, especially in hot climates, either find it very disagreeable to take the ordinary oil, or are quite unable to do so; but the weakest will find

THEY CAN TAKE

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL,

FOR IT NEVER "REPEATS"

AND IS ABSOLUTELY PURE AND TASTELESS.

There are many Cod Liver Oils in the market, and the proprietors of each naturally advertise their own as the best; we therefore beg that instead of relying on such statements, whether made by ourselves or others, Indian doctors and the Indian public will

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LONDON PRICES.—In Capsuled Bottles, each bearing the Trade Mark—"An Iceberg." Imperial Quarter Pint, 1/-; Half Pint, 2/-; Pint, 3/6; Quart, 6/6.

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With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

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SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

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SPECIALITIES:

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

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REGISTERED.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

CANNING WORKS, MANCHESTER.

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.

Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.

KNOWLES'S PATENT.

ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.

MADE ALSO AS A

CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.

Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*

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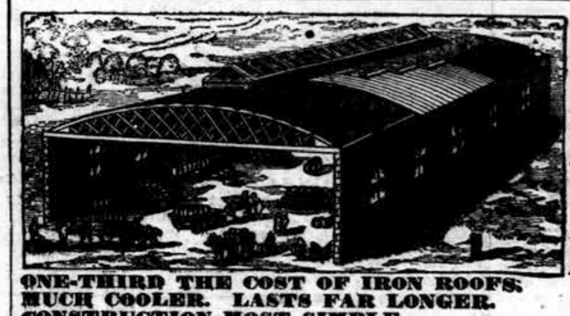

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KÖNIGSBERG 1863. BELGIUM 1876. PHILADELPHIA 1876.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

MINORIES LONDON. New York. Sydney. BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES. FOR THE TRADES.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON. RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK. WHISKY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London

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Dr. Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1170 *Sold by all Chemists*

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MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION OF Dr. CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris

MONTYON-PRIZE

This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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CHASSAING'S WINE

Bi-Digestive with Pepsine & Diastase for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from the imperfect assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — See THE LANCET, July 27 th, 1874.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr. Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

• *Sold by all respectable Chemists* •

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Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION.

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric & Intestinal Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

F GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

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CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

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